Homecoming Issue—1967

Vol. 64 No. 8

George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

Tuesday, October 31,1967



WITH SPORTIVE SIGNS such as Bar Hershey, chants of "Hell No, We Won't Go," and V victory hand symbols, a group of GW students protested the presence of General Louis B. Her-shey at a Phi Delta Phi meeting held in the library last Friday night. Hershey is the director of selective services.

'67 Homecoming Weekend Climaxes with Hilton Ball

THE PRESENTATION of "A Thurber Carnival," the Home-coming fest, the Ball, and Gentle mday" will highlight this year's

Homecoming Weekend.
Festivities will begin with voting for the Homecoming Queen on Nov. 1-3 in the Student Union and Superdorm lobbies from 9-5 p.m.

Selected on Oct. 19 from a group of 23 young ladies by a panel of judges, the five finalists are judges, the five finalists are Maria Harris, sponsored by Delta Gamma; Karen Kroesen, Delta Tau Delta; Linda Larsen, Engineers; Barbara Stranter, Inter-national Students' Society; and Sissy Wheeler, cheerleaders,

Gate and Key, GW's fraternity rary society, is condu an Ugly Man contest. For this, voters must cast pennies into the candidate's own box in the Stu-dent Union lobby from Oct. 31-Nov. 3 from 10-4 p.m. The winners will be the candidate with the largest number of pennies with profits donated to the GW Library

The University Players will present *A Thurber Carnival* at Lisner Auditorium on Thursday and again on Friday night at 8:30

Also on Friday a TGIF party featuring the "Nobody's Chil-dren" from 2-5 p.m. The location is as yet unknown. Beer will be served and the admis-sion charge will be 25¢ for girls and 75¢ for guys.

The 28 fun and educational pavilions entered will be set up pavilions entered will be set up Friday night for the Homecom-ing test to be open 11:00-3:00 p.m. on Saturday in the yard be-hind the University Library. At this time the faculty, alumni, administrators, and students can meet the Homecoming Queen fi-nalists. A beer bar-b-que will be served at noon. Those students on the meal plan may just present their meal cards; others must pay \$1,25. The alumni will supply free

The climax of the celebrations, the Homecoming Ball at 8 p.m., at the Washington Hilton, will feature the Eisley Brothers, During the evening the Queen will be crowned and the Ugly Man will be presented, as well as the new embers of Omicron Delta Kap pa honorary fraternity.

Tickets for the Ball are now on

The final event of the festivities, hosted by the freshman class beginning Sunday around 12:30 p.m. behind the Library, is entitled "Gentle Sunday." Among the scheduled activities are a Chalk-In and a contest to determine the person whose ap-pearance proves that he had the best time the night before.

Council Supports Open Hours Policy

*WE JUST WANT THE right to choose whether or not to have open hours," said Jim Mason, president of Mitchell Hall Dorm Council and leader of the movement to obtain this right from the administration,

His proposal to allow dorm councils to set hours for the dorms was unanimously en-dorsed by the Student Council last week, and Mitchell Hall is considering a referendum on it in the coming week, to determine dorm support.

In a letter sent to Mike In a letter sent to Mike not-loran, resident director of Mit-chell Hall, in response to a question of policy, Dean of Stu-dent Services, Paul V. Bissell, explained the open house policy as set down by the University on Feb. 20, 1967. Mitchell, Thurs-ton, and Adams Halls may have open house when voted by the Hall Council, from 12 noon to 6 p.m., either Saturday, Sunday, or both. The open hours of Cal-houn, Crawford, and Strong Halls may be extended until 12 midbe extended until 12 midnight one evening per we

All Open Houses will be under the control and supervision of the residence hall managers and the

ception to this policy will be made only by the Dean of Women, in the case of the women's res-idence halls, and the Dean of Men, in the case of men's residence halls.

Bissell later explained that studying, and that other students in the hall may not want open house, Furthermore, he stated that the "consensus is that you don't entertain your girlfriend in your bedroom at home." How-ever, an administration policy may be changed, he continued, by a petition to the President of the University through the dorm nager and the Office of the Dean of Men or Women.

In defense of the Mitchell Hall Proposal, Mason noted that, because of the single rooms in Mitchell, there would be no roommate problems. The hours would be open to modification, he said, but definite hours would be set, for example, 12-7. No matter what hours are set by the Dorm Council, they will inconvenience some, he continued, but by open discussion of them, the Council would hope to "inconvenience as few as possible." Under existing regulations, according to Mason, "Holloran limits open houses to two or three a month."

Robin Kaye, Student Council President, is sending a letter to Dean Bissell in support of the Mitchell Hall proposal, He states that he is one hundred percent in that no is one nundred percent in favor of students enforcing and making their own regulations." Students, he continued, should be "subject to University regulations only when they violate the law, Open houses do not,"

Rulletin

THE OPENING of the Agora

According to Agora Committee Chairman Pat Nichols, who spoke to GW Business Manager John Einbinder, work on the renova-tion of the new site is not yet completed. The Agora is now scheduled to open, tentatively, on Nov. 17.

Pick Your Gripe-Bitch At Bitch-In

STUDENT COUNCIL has schedstudent Council has sened-uled a University "Bitch-In" for 11:30 tomorrow, in front of the SERVE offices on G Street, Rhonda Billig, Student Council

member who suggested the outlet to Council, said "It gives the students an opportunity to voice their dissatisfaction with any aspect of the University--its social life, academics, Student Council, lack of participation or administrative

nsored by the Liberal Education Action Project on the GW campus, the Bitch-In has also been instituted at Temple sale in the Student Union ticket also been instituted at Temple office 9-4 p.m., for \$8 a couple. University and Queens College, according to Council President

Robin Kaye.

Speaking of its reception at GW, Miss Billig said, "I've spoken with the girls of my con-stituency--the 8th and 9th floors of Thurston--and they are very receptive,"

She continued, explaining that the Bitch-In can only be effective as an avenue to open up thought if "Student Council and admin-istrators come out in full force," A public address system will be provided for students' com-

plaints, which may be aired until 1:30 p.m.

Homecoming Queen Candidates--Vote Wed., Thurs., Fri.



Linda Larsen



Barbara Stanton

Cissy Wheeler





Karen Kroesen

Maria Harris

Bulletin Board

Tuesday, Oct. 31

DEADLINE for filing applica-tions for Student Financial Aid for the Spring Semester, Infor-mation and forms are available in the Office of Student Financial

SHELDON COHEN, Director of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, will speak at 3 p.m. at Lis-

EDUCATION COUNCIL will eet in Stuart Hall, rm. 205, from

weet in Stuart Hall, rm., 200, from 4 to 5 p.m.
WILLIAM SIMPKIN, Speech Di-rector at Walter Reed Army Medical Center will speak at an open meeting of Sigma Alpha Eta, Speech and Hearing Hon-orary, 7:30 p.m. Lib, IA. IFC WILL SPONSOR a Coffee

IFC WILL SPONSOR a Coffee Cup Series in Strong Hall Lounge at 8 p.m. "The Social, Legal, Medical, and Theological Im-plications of Legalized Abortion" will be discussed by four faculty members. A question and answe period will follow. (Story below.

THE ANTHROPOLOGY Club will meet at 8:30 p.m. in Mon. 4. The film "Dead Birds" will be shown. The meeting is open to the

GENERAL MEETING of all interested in the Newman Four tion at the Newman Center, 2210 F St. N.W.

Yearbook Pictures...

CHERRY TREE PICTURES make-up days are this Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 1 and 2, from and Thursday, Nov. 1 and 2, from 9 a,m. to 5 p,m. in the Cherry Tree Office, 3rd floor Student Union Annex. No appointment necessary-just come to the office. This is positively the last day to have either senior or greek pictures taken -- no other photos except those taken by the Cherry Tree will be accepted by the staff. will be accepted by the staff.

Kosher Style

DR. GARDNER MURPHEY. visiting professor of psychology and director of research at the GW Menninger Foundation will address the Psychology Coloquium at 2:30 p.m. in the 6th floor conference room of the Li-

MR, R, G, RAJA-RAM of the Indian Embassy will speak at the Inter-faith Forum at noon in Woodhull House, His topic is "Basic Hindu Bellefs." A free

nch will be served.
THE GEOLOGY CLUB will sponsor a talk by Dr. Richard H. Schlagel, chairman of the philosophy department, on "Philoso-sophical Implications of Scien-tific Achievement" at 8 p.m. in Lib. IB. Coffee will be served,

ALL EDUCATION and pre-edation majors are invited to attend an advising session on teacher certification sponsored by the Education Council in the formal lounge of Thurston Hall at

PROFESSOR WILFRIED VER EECHE, assistant professor of philosophy at Georgetown University will speak on "Continental Language and Philosophy" at 8:30 p.m. in Bacon Lounge,

NEWMAN FOUNDATION will continue with follow-up tapes on moral theology at 8:30 p.m. at the Newman Center. FALL OF THE HOUSE OF

USHER" will be presented at 8:30 p.m. in Mitchell Hall.

THE FIRST PROFESSIONAL meeting of Alpha Kappa Psi will be held at 8;30 p.m. at the Na-tional Press Club. James H. Boren, director of Partners of the Alliance for Progress, will ak on Latin American invest-

STUDENT COUNCIL will meet at 9 p.m. on the 5th floor of the Library.

Meal Size

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCEOF ganization will meet from 5:10
to 5:40 p.m. in Bldg, O. Selected
readings and spontaneous testimonies will be given.
INTERNATIONAL FOLK Dancing will be held at 2:22

ing will be held at 8:30 p.m. in Thurston Cafeteria. THE STUDENT COMMITTEE

for Hatfield for President will meet in Mon. 103 at 8:30 p.m.

"A THURBER CARNIVAL" WILL

be presented by the University Players at 8;30 p.m. at Lisner. AN INFORMAL discussion on "Making a Decision on Campus: Belief or Unbelief" will be held at 8:30 p.m. at the Newman Cen-ter. Father McCarthy will lead

the discussion.

ALL ACTIVES AND pledges of the Order of Scarlet will have their pictures taken for the Cherry Tree at 8:45 p.m. in the lounge of Mitchell Hall.

Friday, Nov. 3

HILLEL WILL HOLD a Snack

HILLEL WILL HOLD a Snack-bar at noon at the Hillel House, 2129 F St. N.W. INTRAMURAL representatives of the Physical Education De-partment will meet at 12:30 p.m., in the Student Union Annex, THE PIT WILL BE open from 8 p.m., to 2 a.m., at the Newman Center.

"A THURBER CARNIVAL" WILL be presented at 8:30 p.m. at Lis-

Saturday, Nov. 4

HOMECOMING FEST at II a.m. will be held behind the Library. HOMECOMING BALL at the Washington Hilton begins 8 p.m., Tickets available in Student Union ticket office.

Sunday, Nov. 5

CATHOLIC MASS at Il a.m. in orcoran Hall and at 4:30 p.m. the Newman Center. MARIA ALBA Spanish Dance

company will perform at 3 p.m., t Lisner.

HATCHET

Published weekly from September to May, except for holidays and examination periods, by the attudents of the George Washington University, at 2127 G Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. Printed at Record Composition Co., 8505 Dixon Ave., Silver Spring, Md. Second Class Postage pald at Washington, D.C.

Monday, Nov. 6. SCRIPTURE STUDY GROUP will be held at 3 p.m. at the New-

THE GW GROTTO CAVE Exploring Club will meet in the lobby of Bell Hall (Building C) lobby of Bell Hall (Building C) at 7:15 p.m. Dues will be col-lected. The group will go to AU to hear a lecture on the "Origin of Caves" by W. Davies, West Virginia Speleologist. "OKLAHOMA" will be pre-aented at 8:45 at Thurston.

THOSE WHO WANT toparticipate in foul shooting (Nov. 20-22), ping pong (Nov. 27-Dec. 1), and basketball (Dec. 4) should sign up in the Men's PE office, PHOTO EXHIBIT of the USSR

will be held Nov. 7 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Hall of Nations orgetown University.

WIN A DINNER FOR TWO at Trader Vic's by buying a raffle ticket for 25 cents from a Mor-tar Board Member. The drawing will be Nov. 4 at the carnival. THE YOUNG ADULT GROUP

of Western Presbyterian Church, located at 1906 H St., N.W., extends an invitation to GW stu to participate in the group's Fall Retreat at Camp Bennett near Olney, Maryland from Nov. 17 through Nov. 19. The weekend will include discussions, fellowship, recreation, and good food, The price is \$10 For further information call Marjorie McGraw (333-0598) or Bob McMaster (337-7139) before Nov. 9.

Parking Report Postponed for 2 More Weeks

THE SUBMISSION of the long-delayed parking report to the President's Office has been post-poned for another two weeks, according to W. John Cantini, as-sistant Vice-President and treasurer of the University.

The report, compiled by a special joint faculty, administrative, cial joint faculty, administrative, and student committee headed by GW Business Manager John Einbinder, was to have been finished, according to administrative sources, by the end of July in order to avoid the general administrative rush of activities in Sentember.

However, according to the administration, various delays -mainly the construction strikes which impeded Einbinder's prowhich impeded Einbinder's pro-gress on the report-- caused the reports' release to be postponed and re-postponed. The report has become a highly sensitive subject within the administra-

Before definite action can be taken on the report's suggestions it must first be reviewed by a specially-appointed committee of administration, faculty, and stu-dents, none of whom will have the power to individually veto the report's suggestions.

Parking facilities, even when the new parking spaces in the lower levels of the new buildings become available, will only meet zoning regulations

Four Professors Discuss Legal Abortion Tonight

"LEGALIZED ABORTION." and its social, legal, medical and religious implications will be the topic for the four-professor panel opening the dialogue of the (IFC) "Coffee-Cup Series" tonight at 8 p.m. in the lounge of Strong

Open to all students, the dis Open to all students, the dis-cussion will present professors from the religion department, the biology department, the sociology department, and the law school. Following their opening remarks, the panel and audience will par-ticipate in a question and answer period, accompanied by coffee, according to Ken Markison, vice-president of the IFC and director

*An imaginative Coffee-Cup Series" is the goal of the IFC. according to Markison, in choosing the topic of abortion. "We hope to bring about a confrontaon this very current, hot' issue.

"A lot of students on campus don't ever talk with professors about anything except the grade they hope to receive," Markison continued. "While conferences with the faculty are good, this type of program can reach more feeling will be generated that the faculty is an integral part of the University," he added.

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AUCTIONEERS DICK WOLFSIE AND MIKE WOLLY take bids from buyers at the Alpha Epsilon Phi Sorority slave auction as slave, Cindy Grill, stands on the block.

Commissioner Cohen earned his A.B. degree in accounting, New Trend Seen in Law School: Current Issues Replace Histories

by Patti Goodman

UNTIL FIVE YEARS ago the courses at the GW Law School were based primarily on the past. They stressed case histories and the background of laws. Today these courses are still a large part of a first year law student's curriculum, but he also has a chance to take many courses centering on the future.

Dean Robert Kramer of the National Law Center expressed the new trend, "We try to give courses on current legal issues. They must not, however, be too current or they quickly grow out of date. It is difficult to give courses geared toward the distant future, for no one knows what problems we will have in 20

A wide range of courses are now being covered. Some cour-ses provide the students with an opportunity to get training in pre-paring briefs for actual court cases. The courses which are unique to GW deal with problems which confront us today.

One of the modern courses

is Soviet Law, which concerns itself with philosophies of Soviet law, and the concepts of Sociadealing with law in a prominent country is Chinese Law, which places emphasis on the legal system of Communist China and includes a brief survey of the Chinese courts. This course is not offered at most other law schools.

Atomic energy began to play an important part in the world following World War II. The course, Control of Atomic En-ergy and Space, concerns the problems which have resulted from the impact of technological advances on the legal institutions.

Another course deals with the lawful procedures which would have to be taken if a disaster

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plant. The Law School is able to provide students with a wide variety of courses which other schools are not often able to afford.

location of the school in a me-tropolitan area. By being here we are able to employ part-time instructors who are les in their respective fields. Shel-don Cohen, now head of the Bu-reau of Internal Revenue, was at one time one of our part-time instructors."

"GW Law School is one of the six largest schools in the coun-try, stated Dean Kramer. "Many of our classes contain as many as 100 students, which is large

APO Series

To compensate for this pro-blem all students are required to take at least one seminar course. These courses only contain 15-20 students. Students are urged to take as many of these seminars as possible."

Born in Washington, D.C., in

1927, Cohen received the Arthur

S. Fleming Award in 1967 as one

of the "outstanding young men"

The school also offers courses ing to Kramer, "write their own ticket." These courses are research courses, in which the students can choose a field of study and write a paper on that

In conjunction with other areas of study at GW the school holds interdisciplinary courses. Instructors from different fields jointly teach a class.



Sheldon Cohen

with special honors, and his law degree, graduating with distinction as first in his class at GW Law School. A professorial lecturer at GW Law School since 1958, he also has lectured at Ho-

ward University.

A member of the American, the D.C., and the Federal Bar Associations, Commissioner Cohen also holds an honorary po-sition in the D.C. Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

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Student Strike: Results Called "Unclear"

Collegiate Press Service

THOUSANDS OF STUDENTS at
Brooklyn College have returned to their classes, but just how successful their five-day strike will be remains unclear.

will be remains unclear.

Many students who felt they had made significant progress when the faculty committee approved the demands now fear technical changes may take the steam out of their statement.

President Kilcoyne plans to send a revised list of demands to the full Faculty Council for its approval. Some students feel that in changing the statement, Dr. Kilcoyne is not living up to his agreement when he appointed the faculty committee to work with students.

Changes "Relatively Minor"

Most of the changes wanted by the president are relatively minor, but some feel even minor changes may alter the intent of

One of the student demands for example, says police will not be called onto campus except in regard to personal injury, theft, or natural disaster, and then only under the direct responsibility of the president. Dr. Kilcoyne reportedly changed this to read, "Police will not be called onto campus by the college to settle internal campus matters."

Either way, however, the students have made significant progress in their drive for more rights. Leaders say the strike shows that students, by uniting for a common cause, can initiate important changes in university or college policy.

Students, Faculty Strike

The Brooklyn strike started last Thursday after police in-

vaded the campus to break up an anti-war demonstration. Of the 10,000 day students at the school from 60 to 80 percent participated in the strike, depending on the day. About 250 of 800 faculty members also were involved in the strike.

In the Thursday demonstration, more than 60 students and three faculty members were arrested by police. The students were staging a sit-in in the Administration Building to protest the presence of Navy recruiters on campus.

Statement Contains Demands

Student leaders initially worked with representatives of the faculty and Dr. Kilcoyne in drafting a statement. Five of the eight provisions in this first statement were rejected by the student body at a mass rally. A 15-member

student committee drafted the second list of demands, which then was approved by the special faculty committee. This second statement is the one which Dr. Kilcoyne is revising somewhat.

No Reprisals

In addition to keeping police off the campus, the second agreement also provides that legal due process will be observed in all student disciplinary matters. This includes a requirement that hearings must be held before any disciplinary action can be taken against a student for an alleged offense. The hearings would be conducted by a student court made up of five students elected at large, and the court would have authority over all non-academic disciplinary matters.

The statement also says the

college will intercede on behalf of the students charged by police in Thursday's incident and will provide legal aid to the arrested faculty members who request it. No reprisals will be taken either directly or indirectly against any of the protest participants.

Another student demand is that outside recruiters not be provided with table space in the corridors of the Administration Building or on campus grounds. Recruiters instead would be placed in rooms or offices.

Student leaders, in addition, propose that a campus-wide union of students be established with a governing body of democratically elected representatives. This union of students would replace the present "non-representative and powerless" Student Council.

The union of students is mandated by the statement to draft and submit to the student body for ratification a bill of rights for students.

Corrections

Due to a printing error, the Hatchet failed to identify Jim Schiffer as the author of the 'Rights Violated, Brutal Arrests' story on page 17 of last week's paper.

Also, the first paragraph of the Student Council story on page 21 should read "A motion endorsing the GW Mobilization for Peace was defeated by the Student Council at last Wednesday's meeting."

The Hatchet regrets these er

PART TIME

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34 Seniors Named to Who's Who

"WHO'S WHO Among Students in American Universities and Colleges* has announced 34 GW students to be included in this year's listing. Chosen from the senior class, these students were selected by a campus committee on the basis of the students' scholarship, leadership and co-operation in educational and extracurricular activities, and their "promise of future usefulness," according to the national publica-

ber of Gate and Key, is president of the Inter-Fraternity Council and a resident assistant at Mitchell Hall.
Student Council member Jay

Bomze has been active in Phi Sigma Delta, and on the Spring, Fall, and Inaugural Concerts'

Berl Brechner, current editorchief of the Hatchet, has participated in Old Men, and has served as chairman of Council's humor magazine committee, and as vice-president of the University Press Club.

Editor of the Potomac, the University literary magazine, Patricia Cahill is a member of Mortar Board and Big Sis.

Mary Ann Chinn, a member of the drama honorary, is also active in the University Players.

Delphi, Maureen Craig is also in Sigma Alpha Eta, the speech honorary, and Alpha Del-

Stacy Deming, Student Council representative from the Engineering School, has also served as editor of Mecheleciv, the SEES publication, and as president of

Sigma Tau, engineering honorary. Student Council Secretary Jessica Dunsay is now president of Sigma Delta Tau. She has previously served as chairman the Executive Board of the Women's Residence Halls, and a member of Tassels, Bigs, and Alpha Lambda Delta

Mortar Board Historian Toni Falbo is also a member of People-to-People, Tassels, and SBG. She served on Student Council's Modified Semester Committee as well as on the AROTC Angel

Old Men President Ted Fish man is a member of Order of Scarlet, as well as of Alpha Phi Omega service fraternity and Alpha Epsilon Pi.

Maria Harris, Homecoming fi-nalist, has served on Student Council, on Booster Board, and in Big Sis. She is a men

President of Phi Sigma Delta Herman is vice-president of ODK, a member of Gate and Key editor on the Hatchet Encounter

Toval Indritz, Student Council member, has also served on the Thurston Hall dorm council, on the Big Sis Board, and in SERVE.

President of Alpha Phi Omega President of Alpha Phi Omega, Dave Jordan is a member of Sigma Chi, and has served as president of Junior IFC. He was also active as Scoutmaster of the cerebral palsy scout troop.

Student Council President Robin Kaye has served previously as

member-at-large for Order of Scarlet, and as recorder for Sigma Alpha Epsilon. A member of Alpha Phi Omega and ODK, Kaye was named Outstanding

phomore Man. Chosen as WRA's Outstanding Woman, Dianna Knight serves as this year's WRA president. She has also been active in the University's Messiah Chorus and in People-to-People.

coming finalist Linds Larsen is a member of Delphi, Alpha Theta Nu, and Mortar Board. She has served as presi-dent of Alpha Lambda, and Big Sis, and is presently president of Kappa Kappa Gamma. Miss Larsen was named Outstanding Sophomore Woman

Mortar Board President Karla Leibowitz has also served as vice-president of Phi Sigma Sigma and as chairman of IRHC. Named last year's Outstanding Junior Woman, Miss Leibowitz has also been active in Big Sis, Tassels, and Alpha Lambda Del-

Melville Mackler, member of University Players, has per-formed in such productions as Homeward, Angel.*

Hatchet business manager, E. David Marwick is a member of the Old Men Board and the Alum-ni-Student Liaison Committee. He is secretary of ODK and treasurer of Order of Scarlet.

Greg Millard, president of the nosinian Debate Society, serves this year as president of ODK. er of Phi Sigma Kappa, Order of Scarlet, and the Student Life Committee, and is a former Mitchell Hall resident assistant

Christy Murphy, vice-president of Student Council, has been active in Big Sis, Tassels, and dent of Student Co Delphi. A member of Kappa Kappa Gamma, Miss Murphy was also selected to Mortar Board.

Mitchell Hall resident assis ant Larry Onie has been active on the GW Tennis team and as a member of the Young Demo-

Mary Organ has served as Majorline chairman, and as a member of Tassels, the Education Council and the Big Sts She was assistant mecretary of Student Council.

Charles Ory, a member of Sigma Chi, has served as a member of the Hatchet editorial staff, the Political Affairs So-ciety, and the professor evalua-tion committee. He is a member of ODK and Alpha Phi Omega, as well as former treasurer of Order of Scarlet.

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Barbara Polay was on the dorm council, the staff of "Co-ed" and "It's Greek to Me," and the Big Sis Board. She has also par-ticipated in the Young Democrats and Hillel, and is a member of Delta Phi Epsilon.

Lee Ritenour has served as co-captain of the GW Cheerleaders, as well as chairman of Booster Board. A member of Delta Gamma, Mrs. Ritenour was n a member of Mortar

rvey Robbins, assistant resident director for Calhoun Hall, is a member of Alpha Phi Omega and People-to-People, and has served on the orientation and transfer orientation committees of Student Council. He is also a member of Old Men. foreign service honorary, Jim Shulman is also a member of ODK and Order of Scarlet, as well as the Student Life Commit-

member of the Enosinian Debate Society, Carolyn Smith has also been active in Tassels and Big Sis. She is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta. Billie Stablein, former editor-

in-chief of the Hatchet, has also served on the Student Council publications committee, on the executive board for SBG, on the Student Life Committee and in

Craig Sullivan, a freshman advisor, is a men er of the varsity crew team and Order of Scarlet, assistant for Mitchell Hall

nma Weintraub has be in Booster Board, Tassels, Hillel, and Young Democrats. She is a ber of the Big Sis board and has served as chairman for the Spring Weekend committee and as publicity chairman for the Fall Concert Committee.

demic evaluation, Marshall Worden is a member of the Young blicans, SBG and the Order of Scarlet.

Jim Ziglar, a former Student Council member, is a member of Order of Scarlet and Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Students selected for Who's Who may pick up their certifi-cates in the Student Activities

Funds for Law Publication Cut As SBA Tightens Appropriation

by Diana Blackmon
Acting News Editor

Acting News Editor
"A QUESTION OF priorities" on for subwas given as the reason the Amicus Curiae, the law stuts' publication, by the Stu Bar Association assembly, according to SBA president Dick Gilroy.

The assembly, in amending its budget, cut the amount to be appropriated to the publication from \$900, as suggested by the SBA finance committee, to \$500. Last year's appropriation to the paper was \$1500.

According to SBA member Larry Adlerstein, a tight budget and requests from other organizations with stronger member-ships had brought about the situation. Dave Davenport, also a member of the association, ex-plained that more "career-oriented organizations" such as the Van Vleck Case Club, had to have budget priority.

Amicus editor Carole Wilson was "very disappointed with the cut in funds," adding, "We were

ATLANTIC

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Unless the Amicus has the

money to come out on a fairly regular basis, "they (the law students) will never know what happens at meetings," Mrs. Wil-Although the Amicus still pub-

lishes "under the auspices of SBA," according to its masthead its status was altered to that of a "recognized student organization" by the new SBA consti-tution, President Gilroy exed. The paper had formerly been a direct organ of the Stu-dent Bar, and must still over Bar, and must still, even with the new designation, peti-tion for funds from the SBA, Gilroy added.

phasized Mrs. Wilson, "We do not want to be a part of SBA."

Several suggestions may evolve for the future of the newspaper, according to Dan Hurley, member of the Orga Presidents' Committee, called by Gilroy to investigate the problem with the Amicus. One of these, to have the paper

OPTICAL

298-5570

publish three or four times per term with SBA funds, empha-sizes a change in format to that of a "forum" to provide dialogue between students and alumni. Hurley explained.

Other possibilities are to integrate the law school coverage into the Hatchet, a move which Editor Wilson opposes because the Amicus would want its own section with editorials as well as coverage--a situation incom-patible with Hatchet policy, according to its editor, Berl Bre

Amicus Editor Wilson anced that no papers will be published for a couple of weeks cause of the "uncertain state of affairs.



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CARRY-OUT SERVICE WHITE IOWER FOR COFFEE BREAKS LUNCHES - SNACKS

FORMER COUNCIL MEMBER, Jim Zigiar, listens to the NSA discussion at Wednesday's council meeting. He favors withdrawal from NSA.

Dis-Affiliation Motion Dropped

by Diana Blackmon Acting News Editor

THE POSSIBILITY of National bership becoming a February election issue prompted Doug Catts' withdrawal of his motion that GW disaffiliate from the national student group at last Wednesday's Studeat Council

Catts' action took place after his original motion had been amended by a vote of 12-13. The addition stipulated that any Coun-cil action taken on NSA would be determined by a referendum of the student body to be held with the February Council elections. The at would, Catts felt, push the real election issues the background, Richard Crosfield received the

right to vote on Council matters when his motion making the for-eign students' representative a voting position was passed by a 20-3 vote. The motion stipulated that foreign students would now that foreign students would now be ineligible for voting for their

dorm or commuter representa-

Appropriation s

Acting on a motion tabled from last week, the Council voted that funds be provided to WRGW radio to finance their plans to broad-cast away basketball games and tournaments of the GW Colonials. Before a vote was called on this motion, the rules were suspended to allow a vote on a set of guidelines on the monetary appropria-tions to student groups. Proposed by Council Treasurer

Mark Cymrot, the new criteria are that Council projects receive are that Council projects receive first priority, that only special projects of campus organizations will be sponsored by the Council, that Council will bear only one-half the cost of any project, and that any exceptions to the pre-vious rules must pass by a two-

thirds majority.
In light of these guidelines, the Council voted the necessary two-thirds to override the guidelines by providing WRGW with its total request of \$1,024.

to the Political Affairs Society, which had requested Council aid to send a delegation from GW to the Model United Nations to be held in New York. The Society plans to send 13 delegates, to be chosen on their knowledge of the UN in general and the country that GW is chosen to represent in particular.

Open Hours Endorsed

A move to get Council endorsement for a proposal that University housing regulations be changed to allow the dorm councils of the residence halls to determine the dorms' open hours was passed unanimously.

(see story, p.1)
In other business, the results
of the Student Life Committee's meeting were announced, with the correction being made that Mark Cymrot, who had been er-roneously accused of excessive absences, was not charged.

Officer reports from John

ment that the Student Directory will be available on Nov. 1, and that Petitioning for Holiday Season Committee has been extended. Harris also reported that the Corcoran School of Art has been invited to the Home

Program Director Mike Wolly reported that the talent for th reported that the talent for the Inaugural Concert will include Cliff Wilson, Little Anthony and the Imperials, and the Happenings. 'Looking ahead to Spring Weekend, Wolly said that efforts were being made to book the Ella Fitzgerald Show.

Organizations Recognized

Two new organizations received tentative recognition by the Council while a third motion for recognition was tabled.

The Free Student Alliance given tentative recognition, is a group of military veterans of cold conflicts and any foreign students with first-hand experience with communism. According to its statement of purpose, the FSA hopes to "counter the efforts of the New Left and the Radical Right to speak for our generation."

Also recognized for the two-month tentative period was the Students for Hatfield for Presi-dent. A third group seeking to form a GW ski club was advised. to consult with WRA to avoid any possible duplication of serv The Women's Recreational

Association sponsors a ski club on a co-recreational basis. Three new members were seated after Cov cil approved Kay's appointments of Mike Judy, of Welling; Jerry Melenka, of Maryland; and Paul Brookman, of the School of Government and vacant Council positions.

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Tutorial Program

Volunteers Give Time, Aid

THE TUTORIAL PROGRAM at D.C. Hospital's Psychiatric Ward for Children has been incorpor-ated into Serve this year. The program, which was begun last March by Pat Allen and Rochelle Kaeck, has grown in size to 30 nteers.

The program is the only service given these children. It offers tutoring, arts and crafts, and recreation. In reality, the volunteers make homework fun, bring coloring books and conbring coloring books and con-struction paper, and play basket-ball with the kids in the gym. However, the materials are unimportant; that they share the outside world means more than any also rate equipment. any elaborate equipment.

The hospital, through Mrs.
Venerze, head of Volunteer
Services, and Mrs. Willis, a
nurse on the ward, gives few restrictions to the program. Future plans even include trips to the zoo and local museums.

To visit the program is en-lightening. Three nights a week,

Red Cross bus and careen across Southeast Washington until they reach the massive, almost for-bidding hospital. Within a name-less building in section C, after passing through sterile elevators and pristine halls, they reach the Children's Psychiatric Ward. Suddenly, the hospital has life, and 18 bubbling children rush forward to meet radiant voluni-

On the walls of the ward are some good paintings done by an ex-patient. There is also graffitt, with slogans ranging from "I like Linda" to "Too many fish in the sea." From a barren recreation room, filled only with recreation room, filled only with a broken ping pong table, a scattered drum set, and a few pieces of furniture, blares soul music: Stevie Wonder, the Temptations, Mitch Ryder, The addictione room, bas a TV and a adjoining room has a TV and a large sign which gives the visiting regulations; parents may only come once a month. Despite all this, the environ-

ment of the ward is a great

homes. The children range in age from 6-18, and the majority of them are referrals from juvenile court. The reasons for their confinement range from generally lack of control to

And yet, they seem intelligent and friendly, and this is what the volunteers encourage. For two hours, the ward bursts with laughter and excitement, and everyone enjoys each other. Life seems natural and for some, this is a new experience.

When asked why she started the program and why it has worked, Rochelle Kaeck said, "The purpose of the program is to establish an intrapersonal relationship with children who are permanent residents of a hospital ward, and have had little

counseling, and are already starved for attention." In other words, to quote the soul music that resounds throughout the ward, "Love is a beautiful thing."

GW Art Department Plagued by Robberies

weekends have resulted in a total loss of approximately \$330 worth of books and equipment from the GW art department, according to department chairman Laure Leite.

On the weekend of Oct, 13-15, a drill press, six feet tall, weighing approximately 175 pounds and valued at \$160, was taken from the art studio on the third floor of Stuart Hall.

Dr. Leite is still wondering, he said, how anybody could have disassembled the press and taken it down three flights of stairs without being noticed. He also wonders why anybody would take a drill press.

On the weekend of Oct. 20-23, six or seven books were stolen from Dr. Leite's office, Stuart 103. He had left the office on Saturday afternoon, returning Monday morning to find books missing. "All the books were of a large size," said Dr. Leite, "and they all contained a large amount of pictures. The books

are probably worth about \$150. One or two are now out of print, making them much harder to replace."

John C. Einbinder, business manager of the University, said his office is considering remun-eration for the stolen articles. He said there are no leads as to who the thief might be.

Dr. Lette urges any students with possible leads to get in touch with him.

Payments Due...

TUITION PAYMENTS for students who are paying on the deferred payment plan are due by 5 p.m. tomorrow, Nov. 1.

Payments can be made in the cashier's office, third floor of Rice Hall, today and tomorrow from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. An after-hours depository box, located on the outside of the building, is available for student use after 5

Mortarboard Raffles Dinner

MORTARBOARD, the senior women's honorary, is holding a Homecoming Raffle this week. The prize will be dinner for two at Trader Vic's. Raffle tickets will cost 25 cents and will be on sale in the Student Union and in the Thurston Hall lobby be-tween noon and 1 p.m., and at the Homecoming Carnival. The winning ticket will be drawn at 3 p.m. at the Student Council hospitality booth at the Home-coming fest by Dean of Women Margaret Nolte



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more areas

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the guts of the operation. At the grass roots, because you il have been there.

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Arts and Entertainment



CLARK GABLE as Rhett Butler, and Vivien Leigh as Scar-lett O'Hara, as they appear in "Gone With the Wind." The film is rereleased in 70mm and sterorphonic sound and may be seen at the Apex Theater.

"Gone With The Wind"

Remarkable Film Classic

by Paul S. Wachtel

Acting Cultural Affairs Edit

THE MUCH HERA LDED return to the world of mint-juleps and Sherman's rape of the south has come once again. Each time "Gone With The Wind" is shown it gains in nostalgia and camp what it seems to lose in realistic

Vivien Leigh as Scarlett O'Hara (the role for which she won her first Academy Award) are wonderfully complementary and vital to the film's integrity. He is the realistic gentleman who really doesn't care if anyone says yes or no to him, although yes would make things an awful lot easier. She is the pouty little girl bitch, who is at her best in those scenes where she is alone either with Gable or Leslie Howard (Ashley Wilkes.)

Yet it is at those moments of sonality is allowed to become exposed to, and shot down rather quickly by either flamer Rhett, or Father-Earth Ashley.

In the scenes of larger scope unfortunately she seems rather flat, adding little perspective to the character of Scarlett.
Gable is perhaps the greatest

leading man in cinematic history, his parting words to Scarlett are perfect, even though we have anticipated their coming for the past five years.

are an equally complementary couple; what they lack in excitement they more than make up for in the good old fashioned virtues--unlimited love, honor, trust -- things like that

Mammy, played by Hattie Mc-Daniel, is a delight, her admon-itions to the O'Hara sisters wonderfully irreverant yet perfectly fitting the condition of enjoyable slavery. "GWTW" is probably the only film in fact, which could make as many trite and hackneyed statements about Civil War social conditions as it ha and still get away with it. That is "GWTW's" greatest accomgreatest acc plishment, that nobody minds the basic fallacies it mak

Technically "GWTW" does not fare as well. Encroaching on the four hour limit the film utilizes some rather unexciting photo graphic techniques. One happy

is a sort of renaissance sfumato effect, the newly retouched subtle colors give an image of an early impressionistic painting, we know that it is there but we can't be certain how it's there.

The burning of Atlanta, was I pose, quite an achievement for 1939, today it is rather obvious and it is only the acting of Gable and Leigh which pull it out of its potential quagmire. Several exnt scenes anticipate Fellini and Bergman--that of the dying horse dragging Scarlett, Prissy, Melanie and child across the ruins of war, and the scene which ends the first half, that of Scarlett vowing that she and her fam-ily will never be hungry again, me to mind as being on a level with anything ever filmed. the film is to be divided into two halves, the first clearly is more successful and efficient than the

See it this time around, it won't be back for five years.

Peace Center Howard and Miss deHaviland Features Free Films, Discussion

The Free Theatre, sponsored by the Washington Peace Center, offers a series of controversial films on Friday and Saturday evenings at 7:45 and 9:30 p.m. The object of these films is to *encourage free and open consideration of the facts and is-

The films that will be shown are "The Unique War," a U.S. Army training film, Nov. 3-4; *Journal of a War*, a British documentary, Nov. 10-11; "Does Disarmament Make Sense?," from a United World Federalist series, Nov. 17-18; "Power Among Men," Nov. 24-25; "The Way of Non-Violence", Dec. 1-2; and "Alternatives," Dec. 8-9. The films are shown at 1323 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. There is no admission charge. from a United World Federalist

Psychodrama: Pro and Con

'Liberating Tensions'

THE ROOM is decorated with paintings of a promising young artist, Nathalie Bigoleau; the atmosphere is intimate. An audience of several persons is sitting in a circle listening to the drama in prog-

In the center of the circle a man, possibly in his mid-thirties, is acting out his repressed feelings, Facing him, his wife, with her eyelids casting shadows on her tense features, is listening to her angered husband.

increases, and the listeners become tense as the climax approaches hysteria.

The man sitting behind the husband is Dr. Michael M. Miller, a well known and respected psy-chiatrist, He subdues the situation by subsequently reversing the roles of the players, some of whom are his patients.

The woman is now expressing herself, while the husband's face gradually alters. He then stands and touches his wife's face, and smiles at her. Dr. Miller adds a final word encouraging them to work for the betterment of their mutual compre-

hension, and they regain their seat under the approving applause of the group who has witnessed

According to Dr. Miller this couple, by acting out their stressful emotional differences, may have avoided a separation and the victimization of their children.

According to Dr. Miller, it was unfortunate that psychodrama was first utilized with psychotic patients. It was in this area that it has its least value and in his opinion its greatest hazards

In Dr. Miller's opinion psychodrama is the ideal technique for releasing the repressed, pent-up emo-tions and conflicts of the psycho-neurotic, liberat-ing him from his inner turmoil and destructive tensions.

Psychodrama presents great hope for the ma treatment of sufferers of emotional disorders, It presents a new dimension in psychotherapy. Fur-thermore Dr. Miller believes that excellent pos-sibilities for mass preventive psychiatry are presented because psychodrama is particularly effective with large audiences.

Psychodrama creates a free permissive milieu and a sense of free environment within a restrictive strait-jacketed culture. In this milieu the protagonist can spontaneously act out his feelings and life traumas without fear of reprisal and condemnation. Psychodrama theater is held every Tuesday eve-

ning at 8 p.m., at 1323 New Hampshire Ave. N.W. Admission is \$2.

-- Francois Ouellette

'Therapy Debatable'

THE PSYCHODRAMA THEATER immediately evokes a mood of gross generalization. Dr. Miller precedes the theatrics with a lecture reeking of Psych 1 theories, those type of statements declaring that many people with family problems will develop a manic-depressive condition. Things like that,

The actual performance begins with ten or so s gestions of problems from the audience--most of these contributors appear to be regulars, some of whom suggest the same problems week after week in a hope that one day the newcomers will consider their troubles exciting enough for them and they can

One of the "winning" ideas concerned the problems of a boy who was raised by an affectionate overbearing, and sexually exciting mother. He responded to his environment with subdued question ing of his really family situation, being prodded considerably by the girl who first suggested the idea, prodded so much that he released the only ole statement of the night, naming l "phallic bitch." This was a spirited exchange, each other knowingly implying the knowledge of Freudian innuendo in a search for a true solution to

A second couple sought to reenact their own conflict which centered on the reasons why his wife ordered the husband around, and the subsequent causes of his obeying his wife. This stretched out to an interminable length and not even the roleeover by members of the audience (which is encouraged and vital to good psychodrama) could alleviate the pervading triteness of their conflict, As theater it was dull, as therapy it is debatable. s of their conflict. As

The theory behind psychodrama contends that relatively normal people (a nebulous concept in itself) are capable of acting out their feelings before a group of strangers and this catharsis will result in a renewed outlook on the situation. That a new perspective can be gotten is doubtful, people acting a role tend to reemphasize their first beliefs rather arch for new ideas.

That the action is a release may be true, I kn personally that I was not in a mood to reveal my inner self to a group of strangers and probably never will be. But it can be argued that this reticence on my part is evidence of my own personal hangups which some people may contend can be al-leviated by my active participation in psychodrama. Perhaps. Yet the overall conception of a psychology major-theater critic is one of disappoin -- P. Spencer Wachtel



WARREN BEATTY and Faye Dunaway star in "Bonnie and which opens tomorrow at the Loew's Palace. They rob banks.



HOMECOMING MUSICAL -- Lesley Vossen, Don Larsson, Jim Heaton, Laura Castro and Pat Peret rehearse for "A Thurber Carnival," the University Player's fall musical. Performances will be held this Thursday and Friday at 8:30 p.m. in Lisner Auditorium; tickets are free to GW students. The best seats are available for the Thursday performance. Students from other schools may purchase tickets for \$.75, all others are \$1.50, and may be purchased at the Student Union ticket office.

"Memorial to a Dog" a sketch which had been cut from the Broadway production has been added by director David Kieserman.

David Gustafson, who is in charge of set design, is utilizing a set of welded steel. Costumes, designed by Audrey Campbell will make use of the circus motif of "Thurber Carnival."

A jazz combo, consisting of organ, tenor and baritone saxophones, and bass will perform an original score composed by Neil Cary.

"Of Cabbages and Kings"

Chad & Jeremy Mood Unique

by David Parker

OF CABBAGES AND KINGS, will make your mind wander from Alice to the Red Queen and leave you somewhere in the vicinity of the Cheshire Cat, This new release by Chad Stuart and Jeremy Clyde is a refined version of the Fugs' or the Mothers' early products, a very refined version in which music is not subordinate to animal noise and mechanical sound. Mood is unique, and the impression one re-cieves is that of a conglomerate of "The Beatle's Baroque Book," and "An American in Paris." Amidst this sarcastic combinage is a galoping commentary on just what's happening.

The first song in the album is entitled "Rest in Peace," and is a pleasent song sung by a sar-donic funeral director. He throws donic runeral director. He throws lines at us such as, "My name is Matthew and I've got it made, A memorial maker is a pro-fitable trade." You cannot fight this logic. The selection is not morbid, but it is a statement of contemporary condition.

The second side of the album is a five movement place called, "The Progress Suite." Three of the movements are instrumental with varying combinations of guitar, banjo, harpsichord, organ, tack piano, and sitar. They progress in mood from elation to a near death like depression. There are two vocal movements, the "Editorial," and the final "Epilogue." The second side of the album

"Look at the progress we've

Get your vitamin quota in your oup ready made

Forget that there's hunger around you. Eat up your rice Billy dear;

They're starving in India, least that's what I hear.

Come on my child cram it down you."

This partial text from the "Edwill give you an idea of the farcical progress about which the artists have written.

The satiric texts and music by Jeremy are effective in the

The meaning which Chad has given these works through his arranging and scoring is beyond statement. His creation is something which breathes with all the life and virility of people - from morticians to Jewish mothers. A brief comment from the

contents. "Chad's dog, Roger, ate the entire score of Ballad of Green Berets," which would

THIS WEEK

The Chart Busters

OLD TIME MOVIES ON THE WALL



CRAZY HORSE 3259 M St., N.W.

Second Dance Series **Clever and Strong**

by Toni Falbo GEORGETOWN DANCE STU-GEORGETOWN DANCE STO-DIOS' second series of dances was much stronger in choreo-graphy and technique than the first. The all woman cast performed last weekend in the new-ly established studio. Many of the dancers and choreographers are

The first work, "Floating" by Barbara Katz embodied very well Barbara kate embodied very wen buoyancy and gossamery qua-lity of floating. However, the dan-cers occasionally seemed uncer-tain and lacked the grace neces-sary for this dance.

Birds of the Flock Feather Togethers was the second and best portion of the entire program. Beth Powell succeeded in portraying the essence of togetherness and likeness. And, in getherness and likeness. And, in this case, the skill of the dancers was equal to the cleverness of e choreography.

Carol Surman's "Silent Pro-est" which premiered at GW in the spring of 1967, was very forcefully revived. Expressing the eeriness of artificiality, the mask upon masks idea had a mask upon masks idea had a great deal of shock value plus adding greatly to the mea

of the dance.
"Locked," choreographed and danced by Barbara Katz, conveyed the desperateness of being

The finale, "Five Sections of Orange," formerly "Madcap Marigolds" by Jan Gamble, served as a pleasant relief from the tension accumulated by "Dream Forcing, "Silent Protest", and "Locked".

The second series will again be performed next weekend at the Studio, located at 1519 Wis-consin Ave. Tickets are \$2.00.

4 OUTSTANDING SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS!

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SUN., NOV. 19 2 BIG SHOWS-7:00 & 9:30 p.m.

IN CONCERT

BEACH



RTANT: Originally The Beach Boys Concert was scher formances on Sun., Oct. 29. The New Date for the 2 Perfo as Beach Boys is Spn., Nev. 19. If you have already a fiction for the original performance, they may be used

SUN., DEC. 3, One Perfermance Only-8:00 P.M.



IN PERSON JULIAN "CANNONBALL" ADDERLEY

and

WES MONTGOMERY



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Editorials

Credibility?

WHY DO some administrators lie?
Why were I,D,'s of people entering dorms checked during Mobilization weekend, and why was the Student Union locked part of that weekend? The administration said it would report beforehand any changes in policy for that weekend to the Student Life Committee. And why did Assistant to the Life Committee. And why did Assistant to the President Bill Smith tell the Hatchet he locked the Union doors at 8 or 9 p.m. Saturday when the News Editor of the Hatchet asked him what he was doing as he locked the doors around 4 p.m.?

And why did Dr. Bissell tell students last summer that dorm councils have complete jurisdiction over open hours and other internal affairs in dorms, and then last week redistribute a February, 1967 memorandum which severely limits the days and hours open houses can be held?

And why have the release of the parking report and the Agora opening, both under Business Mana-ger Einbinder, been held up with no adequate reason for another two weeks after being constantly postponed over the past several months?

These are minor points. We hope, however, we aren't getting similar responses to major ques-

Who Used the Gas?

WHETHER OR NOT the use of teargas at the Pentagon demonstrations Oct. 21-22 was justified is not for us to say. What we are saying is that the Pentagon categorically denies that it ever ordered teargas used during the demonstration, and hardly allows the possibility that any individual soldier would disobey orders and use it.

We just thought we would print this picture to show that at least one soldier was ready to use teargas at one time during the demonstration.

(The photograph was taken as demonstrators first charged the Pentagon doors late Saturday In the foreground is Hatchet Editor afternoon. Berl Brechner.)



Thanksgiving Refugees

PLANS BY THE dean of women's office to close Strong and Crawford women's residence halls over

the four-day Thanksgiving vacation are absurd.
This is the first year the dorms are to be closed for this extremely short vacation. The reason--because, says the dean of women's office, only three or four girls stayed in each of the halls over the vacation last year. We assume, however, that the basic and underlying reason is to save the University some money.

The girls who stay are to move into Thurston for the vacation. If the University really wanted to save money, it would move the residents who live in Thurston and are staying, into one of the small dorms, thus saving the vastly higher operating costs of Thurston.

But the displacement of any contract dorm resident into someone else's room for only three nights is completely unreasonable. We question the amount of money the University can save and whether it's worth making refugees out of residents. Moreover, the policy likely forces some girls away from the University who would have preferred to stay.

The administration should see the folly of this arbitrary policy and change it immediately.

"THE UNIVERSITY MOUTHPIECE"



Letters to the Editor

Demonstration Coverage...

I want to express my apprecia-tion to you and those of your staff who covered the peace demon-stration live in Washington last Saturday, October 21-22. I believe that I can say emphatically that the coverage you gave to this historic demonstration was more complete and comprehensive than that given to it by many of our

major newspapers.

To get the pictures that you did obviously involved personal danger. Because of the large numbers of GW students who participated, I feel the coverage as duly warranted.

/s/ Paul J. Vella

Demilitarized Zone...

The unalienable right of free press has been recognized in all schools throughout the United States: and we, the residents of the sixth floor of Mitchell Hall would be the last to deny this right. It is unforgivable, however, when a newspaper prints a story that is incorrect.

The story we are referring to is the one which you titled, "Sixth Floor Activity Brings Dormitory-Wide Vibrations." In it the author charges our floor to be the cause of the "vibrations." The source of the commotion, if indeed there was any, did not ed there was any, did not originate on the sixth floor. Re-sidents from other floors came to ours to complain of banging on the pipes, but were informed the noise was from elsewhere in the dorm. The residents re-mained in the hall for a few minutes, then broke up. It seems this was the "Commotion" to which The Hatchet referred.

Larry Onie, one of our RA's could not have "walked away from the riot" because there was none.
Our other RA, Craig Sullivan,
"did not emerge" because he "did not emerge" because he was not needed. The students

are far from "rebellious" and to are far from "receitous" and to term Craig and Larry "disinter-ested" is totally unwarranted. They have given help in our studies, schedules, and personal problems. We are quite proud to have them as our Resident Assistants, and the statements made about them in The Hatchet are unfortunate.

As far as your reporter seeing residents," what's wrong with that? We certainly were not ser-

that? We certainly were not serious, and as you say in your story,
"You have to let loose once in a
while or you lose your mind."
/s/ Bart Arenson, James Beloff, Jeff Brown, Phil Brown, David Case, Richard Cole, Alan
Dreifuss, Lewis Fisher, Samuel Glassner, Mitchell Hart, Cliff Hayman, Warren Herland, Walt Hudson, Mark Jacobson, Jeff Keilson, Eric Landman (member of Dorm Council), Robert Man-hiemer, Phil Margolis, Don Mc Kinley, Jonny Miller, James O' Loughlin, Roy Reiph, Jeff Sheppard, Bailey Sterrett, Mark Trentecoste, Dave Vita, Jay Weiner, Mark Wentovich, John Wilson, Jeffrey Winter, and John

Young. (Residents of Mitchell Hall, 6th floor.)

Withdraw ...

Ronald Green's column on the peace movement, aside from be-ing one of the most poorly writarticles ever to appear in the Hatchet, presents grossly fal-

Mr. Green's basic premise is that opponents of the war in Vietnam oppose it only because they abhor the brutality of war. He then tells the reader that the Viet Cong have been even more vicious than the American soldiers. I certainly hope so or I, like the rest of the nation, would lose all faith in our government.

After making this entirely false assumption, Mr. Green (See LETTERS, p. 15)

An Open Letter...

TO THE STUDENT BODY

Students here are consistently bitching; about academics, about social life, about Student Govern-ment, and a variety of other "grievances." It is very difficult channel these gripes into constructive action, for they are usually voiced in dormitory

rooms, or in the Union.
Two distinct opportunities will be available soon for you to put your bitch in the "public eye," This Wednesday, Nov. 1, a "Bitch-In" is being held in front of the UCF building, just 20 feet away from the Union. Anyone can from the Union. Anyone can speak from 11:45 to 1:30 on any topic he desires. A public address system will be provided, so voice your bitch.

The second arena will be on was not needed. The students from the other floors did not Tuesday evening, Nov. 7 at 7 come "armed with lead pipes p.m., in Lisner Lounge. The and other weapons."

The second arena will be on Tuesday evening, Nov. 7 at 7 come "armed with lead pipes p.m., in Lisner Lounge. The newly formed Student Academic The residents of the sixth floor Committee will be holding its

first meeting, and like most, it's open to any and all students. If a particular academic gripe is on your mind, show up and voice it. If you have a new program to institute at GW, let us know about it.

No one is guaranteeing a complete change in the University, for very few desire a total change. But if a curriculum sequence, for example, is stifling to your academic pursuits, come to the meeting and tell the Student Academic Committee. Then, be willing to work with them to help research and change that

This student body can only be as effective as it is unified and coherent. Bitching in your room does little good for anyone; voice it at the "Bitch-In" tomorrow, or come to the Student Acade Committee meeting on November

/s/ Robin Kaye

Racism--A Basic Flaw in Our Society

MANY OF US, at one time or another, have studied Greek folk-lore--the Homeric epics and the religious plays. All through the literature of ancient Greece there weaves a particular thread of tragedy--that of the great hero sorrowful fate is determined almost from the beginning.
Achilles' heel, the nature of
Oedipus' ascent to the throne of s--fatal flaws that, although merged, doomed their great

common with Oedipus and Achilles; America, too, is powerful, vibrant, bursting with energy; yet submerged in its culture is a flaw that is rooted in its very origins -- the evil sickness of racism. It is this flaw, this sickness, that will be discussed in this

Americans looked upon racism, if they paid any attention to it at all, as a purely sectional and superficial problem. Residents--white residents--of New York, Detroit, Chicago, and Los An-geles would look with strong disapproval on lynchings and brutality to civil rights workers. Liberals confidently stated,

"All we need to do is destroy legal segregation and discrim-

ination, and then racism will en-ter into a speedy decline."

So the Civil Rights Act of 1964
was passed; the Voting Rights
Act of 1965 soon followed, But the
situation of the Negro seemed to
be aggravated rather than im--instead of an overflowing of brotherhood, the city slums ted in violence. White America discovered, much to its sur-prise, that the problem is not sectional, but national; not superficial, but profoundly deep.

Roots of the Problem

The problem is strongly rooted in the history of our country.

Malcolm X's harsh analysis of this history does not differ sub-stantially from those of contemporary white scholars, Slavery cut the Negro off from his African culture and made him a product of the American slave system with its social, psycholo-

Emancipation was not accom to bring the Negro into the main stream of American life, Unlike those of immigrants from overseas, the Negro family system and very identity have been emasculated by generation upon gen-eration of physical and mental oppression.

gravated by the color difference. Every other new group that came into the cities had something substantial in its culture on which to build; Negroes had the submissiveness and self-hatred that the system had forced into them, Every other new group could as-similate itself into the power structure, largely because each step toward "Americanization" made it more acceptable, generally, to the predominant society; any advances of the Negro repelled -- whether conscious or unconsciously-- large segme of the predominant society, for

rationales for slavery and seg-regation still had (and has) a strong hold on the American

A dominating element in the current crisis has been that of economic class. The nature of most of the riots and the attitudes of slum Negroes toward middle class Negroes and vise-versa indicate that there is a wide gulf between, for example, Anacostia and upper 16th Street in Washington, Militant calls for black unity that imply the re-structuring of society are not likely to change the outlooks of many Negroes who see progre and who are just beginning to feel comfortable in that society.

So in a sense, the conflict is not simply black against white, but rather the poor against the well-off. In every big city riot (or rebellion, depending on your point of view) there are elements of the classic Marxian Class Struggle: the poor lashing out against the existing power struc-tures. But since we have always had urban poor, why did we not have the same reactions among the former slum residents?

The reason, in my opinion, is nat in our pluralistic society, the old slum-dwellers had points of contact with the predomi ciety, which mollified the sitn; this pluralism and the justifiable expectation of progress within the existing system

But the slum Negro generally lacks any points of contact--being alienated from the rest of so-ciety and having little realistic hope of rising, he either remains totally apathetic or lashes out. It is this isolation and resulting hatred and distrust (which is often returned in kind by the whites) that fits the current sit uation into the Marxian mold.

A Basic Flaw

Although racism has less and less of an impact on the Negro middle class, the effects on the Negroes at the bottom are about as strong as ever. The events of us what can happen when alienated Negro slum-dwellers reach the boiling point. There is a real question as to whether American society--including both the power structure and the slum Negro-can handle the problem at all. And if it can, can it do it before the explosions become so powerful that the whole society is shattered?

Racism is the root of the social and economic crises which en-danger our system. The American system has brought unprecedented prosperity to a vast ma-jority of its people. It has the capacity to extend that prosperity to all its citizens. Like the Greek heroes, the United States has boundless energy and potential; like the Greek heroes, we have a basic flaw. Will this flaw be a basic flaw. Will this flaw be a fatal one? That no one can answer in 1967.

eltsihW s'floW

בַּמֶעַרְכוֹת הַחַיִּים

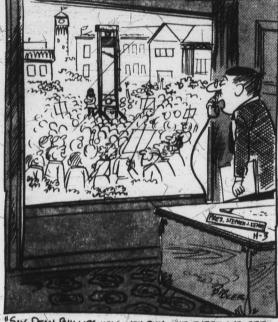
yb. צבי שארםשמיין

ספרי משלים ופתגמים

אל יהו המשל קל בעיניך, שעל יחי המשל אדם עומר על דברי תורה (שיר השירים רבה, אר, חי) (שיר השירים רבה, א', ח') הפתונם הוא רב־פנים, פעם ישמש כפנס הזורע אור צל הבדון, פעם הוא ככלי־מלחמה בשעת התנצחות ופעם התא עיפור והישום.

אדם הנחשב חכם בעיני שצמו ורוצה להיחשב כך בעיני אחרים. ישתדל לזכור פתגם נעים או חריף ולהש-חמש בו, הואיל ובשעת ויכוח יש שהפתגם נשמע סהלכה פסוקה שאין אחריה כלום, ופעמים הוא מראה באמת את התוצאות האפשריות. כיוון שעל־פי הרוב מיוסד הפתגם על הבנת המבע האנחשי. כשאתה אומר לחברך, שיש פרצונך להתרועע עם אדם הידוע שאינו מתנהג כהלכה. הואיל ומאמין אתה שבהתחברותך אליו תשפיע עליו שישבה את דרכו, וחברך משיב לך: "היהפוך כושי עורו" - אין עוד מלים בפיך להגן על דעתך: או אם תשאל עצה ממבירך והוא ישוב לך - שולת לקרתא.





SAY, DEAN PHILLIPS, WILL YOU RUN OUT THERE AND SEE WHAT THOSE YOUNGSTERS ARE UP TO WITH THEIR NOON HOUR RALLY?"

Brotherhood Denied

Fraternity vs. Private Club

by Jim Schiffer

BROTHERHOOD IS A beautiful word. It is, perhaps, the essence of a democratic society. Brotherhood means be good to your brother. Some are even so naive as to suggest that all men

Not the fraternities and sororities. They come under the heading of "private clubs". They are able to choose and discriminate who will be a member. They have the power to reject anyone. This is fine for a private club, but the fraternity system at GW is the backbone of student activities. They not only monopolize the social aspect of the University, but they also have a controlling hand in the politics of the Student Council elections.

A freshman who is pledging a fraternity said, "I am joining because I want to meet a lot of people. People who aren't in the fraternity system are out of the social sphere of the University."

Peggy Cooper is out of the social sphere of the University. Peggy Cooper is a Negro. In 1964 she attempted to join a sorority, but was rejected. "I grew up with white people; I went to school with white people. Friends have told me that I have no serious personality defects. The only plausible reason I was rejected was that I

The assistant dean of women at that time and "The assistant dean of women at that time and the sorority girls told me they couldn't accept me because it went against 'national'." Other Negroes who weren't accepted who went through rush are Brenda Parker, Charlotte Fisher, Cherryl Neilland Barbara Preston. The reason they were rejected was attributed to 'national'.

If this is true, why are there Negroes in Kappa Kappa Gamma and Delta Gamma at Cornell? Why are there Negroes in Phi Sigma Sigma at American University? Whey are there Negroes in Alpha Epsilon Phi at the University of Michigan? Why are all the fraternities and sororities at Syraci

Sigma Nu is a fraternity which has a 'white clause'. An official there said that this would soon be rectified, and in the future they would have Negro boys as well as Orientals.

There are Negroes in three fraternities at present. The other nine do not have Negroes. An official at Phi Sigma Delta, said, "We are highly selective. We do not go out of our way to rush Negroes, nor do they go out of their way to come here. We will accept a Negro of excep-tional quality." Last year Dana Ory, a Negro, was not of 'exceptional quality'.

"The thing that really burns me up is that the dean of women's office spends most of their time catering to sororities," complained Miss Cooper, "and the dean of women is paid through my tui-

"Members of the fraternity system, are the selfappointed elite on campus," said a. ex-fraternity man. "They are involved in almost every activity which the University sponsors. The things which the fraternities offer should be available to everyone, or else they should be abolished or made merely private clubs not connected with the University."

There is a power in organization, and the fraternity system has usurped this power. Unless all can become part of this powerful block, frater-nities and sororities should refrain from using

Vol. 64, No. 8 THATCHET Oct. 31, 1967

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Senator Joseph Tydings

Tydings Sees Court Delay As Breakdown in Justice

by Ben Cohen SEN, JOSEPH TYDINGS (D.at a luncheon sponsored by Delta
Theta Phi law fraternity at
Blackie's House of Beef last
Wednesday. The Senator sandwiched his speech between
debating and voting at an emergency session of a Senate subcommittee.

A noted

A noted liberal, Tydings has spoken out frequently on the subject of judicial reform in the federal court system. This summer, in a major policy speech before the National Student Association, Tydings condemned U.S. tactics in Vietnam.

Addressing an audience of about forty law students, Tydings spoke on "the need for reform in state court systems." According to the Senator, there is not one A noted liberal, Tydings has

to the Senator, there is not one

state in the country that does not need judicial reform. In many improvements in Judicial Mastates, he said, there is a delay of from two to six years in cases of simple traffic violations. This District of Columbia. He also is no longer inefficiency," he stated, "but a breakdown in justice."

courts is due largely to a lack of good administrative judges, said Tydings. He called for immediate reform, emphasizing that judges should be selected on the basis of ability, not seniority.

Moreover, he said, the judiciary should have machinery for removing incompetent or corrupt judges from the bench.

Tydings entered the Senate in January, 1965. Previously, he was U.S. Attorney for Maryland. He has also served on several U.S. delegations to international conferences. He is now chairman Tydings entered the Senate

Works. Tydings received his B.A. and LL.B. from the Univer-sity of Maryland,

The lower courts are the area of greatest inefficiency, according to the senator. This is where most people have contact with the law, he pointed out. Tydings involved in your local bar association." Only through active participation, he said, will law-yers be able to bring about cessary reforms.

Sen. Tyding's brief speech was followed by a longer discourse by George Trubow, the senator's Deputy Consul. Trubow echoed the senator's remarks, stating "The senator has gotten to the pith of the matter already." About the need for strong administra-tive judges, he said, a judge "has to be a businessman more than a judge." He explained that a judge will spend much less time on the bench than organizing dockets and other business.

Trubow spoke of the need of removing politics from the judiclary, but admitted that con removal is impossible. He discussed possible ways of conducting elections in order to effect this removal. People, he said, feel they have an "inherent right to elect their judiciary." Those states which have adopted a referendum system, he added, have extended it to their Superior Court. Appointment, he declared, is tantamount to life tenure.

Trubow suggested that one of the best systems for selecting judges is to have them run unopposed in a popular election. The voter would simply vote "yes" or "no" as to whether the judge should be elected (or re-elected). In this way, said Tru-bow, judges would run against their own record, not those of an

Education Council Holds Advising Session Nov. 1

THE EDUCATION COUNCIL. the liaison group between the faculty and students of the School of Education, will sponsor an advising session on teacher cer-tification for all pre-education majors, particularly freshmen, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1967, at 8 p.m. in the formal lounge of Thurston Hall.

Dr. Robert L. assistant professor of education, will give a short explanatory talk. Following Dr. Williams' introduction, students will re-ceive individual attention concerning particular state require-

This program, explaining the various requirements for teaching certification in certain eastern states, constitutes one of this semester's major programs for the council previous programs of this type have been very successful, ac-cording to Arthur Goldman, vice-president of the Education Council.

Two years ago, the council published "Guidelines," a pamphlet answering questions specifically raised by students in the School of Education. This has since been revised and a second edition is currently being planned, in addition to a news-letter soon to be sent to all

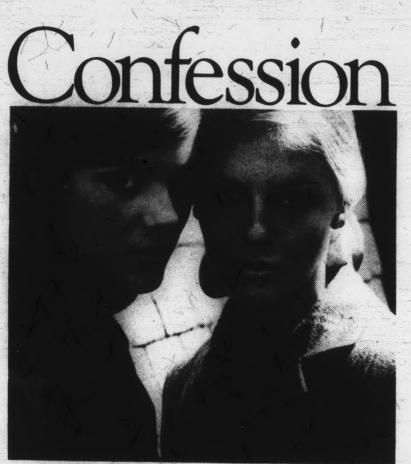


Photo by Kramer

John Meyer of Norwich creates clothes with an unaffected great look for young women who refuse to let anything get in the way of their individuality

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New Morality Adds Frankness

doubtful ethical validity," said Chaplain Earl Brill at the Interfaith Forum Wednesday. The Episcopal chaplain from American University explained, "a rule becomes a club with which moral man beats his neighbors, and we have come to realize that beating your neighbor with a moral club

is not a particularly moral thing."

Chaplain Brill, author of "Sex is Dead and Other Post-mortems," was discussing how th tems," was discussing now the abandonment of fixed moral rules is one of the characteristics of the "new morality." "Code morality is easy to understand and hard to justify," he said.

Brill said that another "new ingredient on the moral horizon is the chiff "from morality based.

is the shift "from morality based ity based primarily on consent."
He explained that men can no
longer convince people with
arguments based on what the
Bible says and the church teaches, but that they have been "forced to argue on persuasive grounds."

One student questioned Brill on this point. "I don't believe in a codified morality but some things seem to me to be almost always wrong," she said. "There-fore there must be some always-good things." She gave selfish-



Chaplain Earl Brill

ness as one of her "thou shalt not's."

Brill replied that rules are certainly helpful and are all right as long as they are not used as substitutes for responsible think-ing. He said if you had to analyze the situation whenever you made a moral decision "pretty soon your brains would blend." made a moral decision

A third change Brill saw in morality was the increasing frankness about sex and the relatively permissive attitude taken toward other's sexuality. "We've changed the ground rules by which we discuss sexuality," by which we discuss scatterity, he said. Brill thought the changes are due to the growth of Freudian ideas, the emancipation of women, and the advance of medical technology.

Chaplain Brill was asked if he was trying to bridge the gap between church religion and the new morality. Brill replied that ethics, Jewish or Christian, can undergird and support all three of his characteristics for the new morality. He said he had new morality. He said he had been told that he should teach the young how to live, but he feels that "I can no more tell you how to live than I can take your bath for you."

Next week, Mr. M.G. Raja-Ram of the Indian Embassy, will speak on "Basic Hindu Bellefs" in Woodhull House at 12:15 p.m. A free lunch will be served.

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Campus Inferviews Will Be Held On

Monday, November 6th

For further information write to MR. CARL SALAMONE MANAGER COLLEGE RELATIONS

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Novices Win First Place At Wake Forest Tourney

BOTH GW'S NOVICE and sophomore debate team enjoyed tournament success this week-

The novices won the First Place Team Trophy at Wake Forest College in North Carolina, one of the most important novice tournaments. They had eleven wins and only one loss, with over 30 schools in the competition. They were also the first place affirmative team, with five wins and one loss. They were the second place negative team, with a 6-0 record but a loss on speaker points. Kathy Thomas received the award for first place

Jim Galliher. Both members of the negative side, John Warner and Steve Johnson, placed among

The sophomores won third place at the La Salle College varsity tournament in Philadel-Their 4-1 record in the five preliminary rounds put them in the semifinals for the top four teams, but they lost the semifinals to Rutgers. Jim Harvitt and Dennis Arrow debated both the affirmative and negative

In five tournaments this year GW's twelve debaters have had 40 wins and 10 losses, and three first place tournament awards. partment said that this record of GW's affirmative team at Wake 80 per cent is well above their Forest was Kathy Thomas and expectations.

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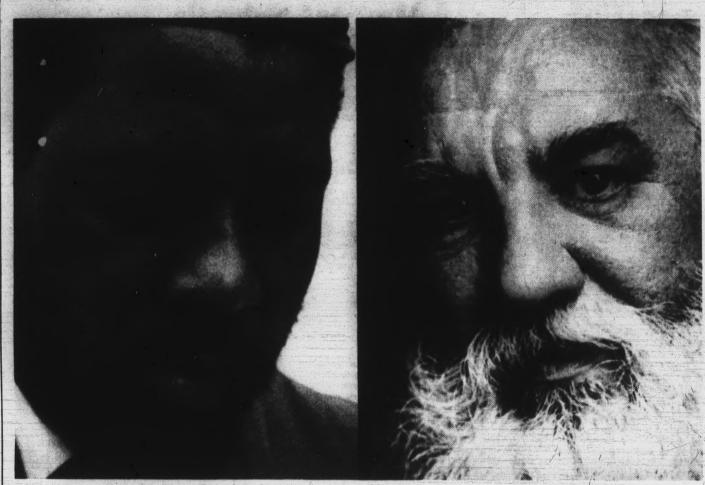
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-- Thelonious Monk

"Don't keep forever on the public road, going only where others have gone. Leave the beaten track occasionally and dive into the woods. You'll be certain to find something you have never seen before."

/ -- Alexander Graham Bell

To communicate is the beginning of understanding



Separation of Law, Medical Schools **Basic Objection to Calendar Reform**

THREE DIFFERENT plans for the reform of the student calen-dar were recently voted on by the Student Council's calendar re form committee. "The vote was so close that I don't think you can get anything conclusive out of the vote of the committee except that it merits further study," said Student Council President Robin Kaye.

Four of the eleven committee members voted for a plan known simply as "modified semester", four other members chose the "four-one-four" plan which includes a short research seesters between two four-month semesters, three voted for the quarter system; no one in the group voted for "no change,"
Under the modified semester plan the fall semester would start

early, around Labor Day, but would also end early, with finals

being held before Christmas. The ond semester would begin in

Those in favor of this plan, pointed out that since Christmas vacation would be after the first semester was over, students would not have to study over the holidays. The spring semester would end sooner, in early May, than it now does, and there would be a longer reading period be-fore finals.

Those opposed said that be-use Christmas vacation would be between semesters, students could not use that time to pre-pare their research papers. Starting classes "around Labor Day" might result in classes starting in actuality before La-bor Day. Besides, the opponents continued, students would have difficulty transferring to the University if the semesters here began earlier than at other schools.

point out the vastly different na-

Mr. Green concludes his essay by asking for a viable alterna-

tive from the opponents of the Apparently he, like our il-

lustrious President, can't con-ceive of our great and glorious

nation losing a war and admit-ting it made a horrendous

blunder. The simple, moral, and

realistic answer, sir, is with-

Americans are not wanted

there by the people. American troops are supporting an impo-tent puppet government which

pays lip service to democratic ideals only because from

ideals only because Americans demand it. We are therefore fighting a war which is not only

which is contrary to our national

interest and our proclaimed

democratic ideals.

eccessarily brutal, but one

ture of the two wars.

A final objection was that the Law and Medical Schools would be separated from the rest of the University if the modified semester plan went into effect. Student council Vice-President Christy Murphy, who voted for a different plan, explained this. "The Medical and Law Schools could not be on modified semester; the waw School because it must allow a certain number of days for accreditation, and the sons. The Medical School already starts early anyway."

The four - one - four plan is similar to modified semes it has a "mini-semester" tween first semester registra-tion for the second semester. This mini-semester could be used for independent research or the honors program, the re-port suggested.

that it allows for a research se-mester which permits students to study their subjects in more depth. Those who opposed the four-one-four said that it had all of the disadvantages of the

One of the students who voted for this plan, Miss Murphy, explained why she did so: "To me the big problem the committee faced was change for the sake of change. We sort of came in and talked and we never talked about why we wanted to change." She felt that any plan to change the current arrangement must have a good "philosophical backing" before it can be seriously considered.

"Four-one-four does have a good philosophical backing, a good rationale for it," she said. "We have to approach the admin-istration with a philosophical istration with a philosophical reason. The plan also has a lot of academic advantages."

The last system proposed the quarter system, would have clas-ses held throughout the year, The fall quarter would start in Sep-tember and end before Christmas; the second quarter would start in early January and end our proclaimed in late March. After a spring recess, the third quarter would begin in early April and end in June. The summer would be the

*Effective learning is favored by student's concentration on only three subjects at a time," is the first point in favor of this plan given by the committee report, Others are that the professors teach fewer courses in each quarter and hence would have more dents would not have to work during Christmas and spring va-cations, and that "holidays are more adaptable."

Transfer students would, however, have difficulties under this plan similar to the ones they would have under the modified semester. Consortium arrangesemester. Consortium arrangements would be more difficult, and there would be less time for research papers per quarter than there is under the present semester system, according to the

The trimester system was discussed, but not voted on by the committee. "We sort of bypassed trimester because it's not apparently proving very successful across the country," said Miss Murphy, "We assumed it wouldn't be successful here."

The report of the committee now goes to the University Senate Committee on Educational Policy for further study. The student committee recommends that at least three students work with the faculty committee. They also recommend that the Educational Policy Committee prepare a final report, with the help of these students, to be submitted to the student body for referendum next February, when the next Student Council elections are held. The referendum would include "no change* as well as any proposed

Before voting on the proposals, the committee interviewed mem-bers of the faculty and the administration, including Registrar Frederick Houser, Dean of Summer Sessions, Charles Dean Harold Bright, and Pro-fessor Rubin Wood, chairman of the Senate's Educational Policy

Letters--from p. 10

To the Editor The facts that world opinion supported the U.N. action then, and that perhaps 110 nations oppose the United States in Vietnam

drawal.

Vietnam. He begins by giving the hackneyed Munich argument, in effect equating Ho with Hitler and the puppet government of South Vietnam with the sovereign, popularly supported governments of Eastern Europe which tried to resist Hitler's advances.

Had Mr. Green attended a lecture by Dr. White of the GW psychology department recent visitor to South Vietnam , he would have heard a very objective report that twice as many people in the South support the Viet Cong as the "national" govern-

Furthermore, Hitler never freed Poland, Czechoslavakia, et al, as Ho did in Indochina in 1954. Ho's image is that of a nationalist leader while Hitler's was that of a hated tyrant.

The analogy of South Vietnam and Hungary in 1956 is so ridi-culously poor that it doesn't dethat at least 90 percent of the Hungarians supported their uprising while, as previously stated, per-haps 10 percent, many out of self interest, support the Thieu-Ky government in South Vietnam. The Korean conflict is equally

dissimilar. The North Koreans and Chinese Communists committed a direct act of agression and received little or no indigenous support in their attack on the South; the U.N., seeing a clear case of right and wrong acted accordingly and repelle



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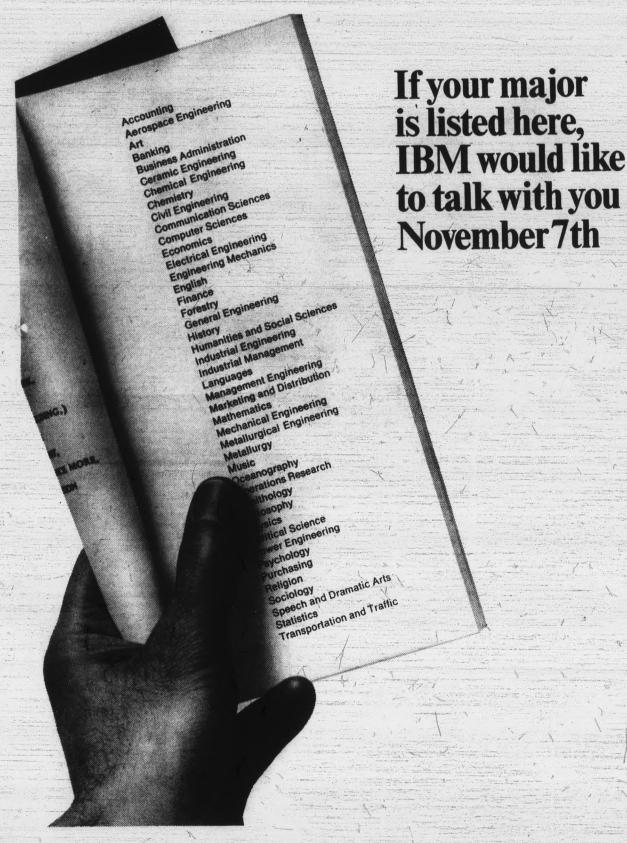
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Officials Satisfied with Fire Precautions

hy Pat Parsons

LAST TUESDAY night's fire drill was "an improvement over the first one," according to a letter from Miss Helen Lieber, Thurston Hall resident director, to all resident advisors of the dorm.

Dermott Baird, assistant to the business manager in charge of fire safety regulations expressed "great satisfaction," saying that "there was good order and steady movement out of the building, the two requisites for successful evacuation." The building was cleared in seven minutes and twenty seconds.

Despite University officials' satisfaction with the fire drill, residents of the dorm have made numerous complaints, concerning not only fire drill procedures, but also the general flammable state of the building.

However, "Thurston Hall is the

However, "Thurston Hall is the safest building on campus," according to Baird, The dorm is

only three years old as far as fire resistance is concerned," stated Miss Ann Webster, assistant to the dean of women for student housing.

Thurston Hall was purchased and completely renovated by the University three years ago; it conforms to the fire safety code of that time.

The doors are made of one and one half inch asbestos, and while they may not be sound proof, they are fire proof. The building is constructed of reinforced concrete, with metal beams, not wooden studs. The walls are plaster and building block

Baird stated that there is nothing flammable in the stairwells; therefore a fire could not spread through them.

The rugs and draperies of the dorm are fire-resistant nylon. Miss Webster reported that she accidently dropped a match on the rug and that it only melted a small spot.

The lobby is not the fire trap it appears to be. Baird contends that one would have to work to intentionally set a fire. His reasoning is that there is very little wood; the rugs and draperies resist fire; and the plastic upholstery of the furniture would only melt.

This is not to say that if someone wanted to start a fire he couldn't, said Miss Webster. But the fire marshall contends that at most, a fire could roll up the outside of the brick building.

Even if a fire should break out, continued Baird, there is always someone in the lobby, staff members during the day or watchmen at night.

Contrary to popular belief, the chances of an explosion in the boiler room are "almost nil," according to Baird. There is always a man on duty to check the low pressure boiler, and the heavy fuel oil cannot be ignited with a match. Gas must be used.

As for outside fire escapes, they are illegal in buildings of more than three stories. But even if this ruling did not exist, said Baird, it would be "the most dangerous thing in the world to put a bunch of girls on a steel fire escape." If one of them panicked, the rest would be trapped.

With all these precautions, why then are there fire drills? In answer to this, Miss Webster stated that they are "to satisfy ourselves that if anything did happen, the students could get out of the building." She cited as an example last November's elevator fire. It was caused by carelessness and the damage was confined to the elevator, but evacuation of the building was necessary because of the danger of smoke inhalation.

Concerning fire drills, there seems to be many procedural questions. Baird emphasized that the fire marshalis not looking for speed, but for an orderly evacuation of the dorm, "The girls should be mature enough to realize that it is not a joke," stated Miss Weber. That should include the elimination of any running, pushing, and smoking that is going on, and should include the use of common sense. "If you have time to get wet towels, etc., fine, if not get out as fast as possible," Miss Webster added.

If the fire drill rules are obeyed, complete evacuation of the dorm is insured. In a communication from Miss Lieber all residents were asked to leave their lights on and their doors open when they leave their rooms for a fire drill. This enables

the student fire marshal on each hall to check the rooms for occupants and close the fire proof door as she leaves the room. If a door is locked, or if she is unable to reach a room, the fire marshal reports this to the firemen when she arrives downstairs. The fire marshal then makes a double check by taking attendance at the designated meeting area outside the building. The first residents out of the building should move along as far as possible to make room for those following.

The only complaint that the fire marshal has made is the lack of a "buddy system" for the fire marshals. Despite this, however, he contends that, with some prudence, a girl is "much safer at 1900 F St. than she is at home."

Homecoming Tickets

HOMECOMING TICKETS are now on sale at the Student Union ticket office from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. The dance at the Washington Hilton will feature the Eisley Brothers. The price is \$8 a couple.

Law Interview

MR. PIERCE of the Emory University Law School in Atlanta, Georgia, will be at the Woodhull House, 2nd floor, on the afternoon of Nov. 2 for interviews. All interested pre-law students contact Terry Hohman in the dean of men's office, Ext. 6390.

GW Delegates To Be Selected; HEETH To Discuss DC Affairs

SEVEN UNDERGRADUATE and eight graduate students will be selected to attend the five-university Health, Education, Employment, Transportation, and Housing (HEETH), Conference, to be held Feb. 24-25 at American University.

According to Larry Onie, director of GW's delegation and member of the Steering Committee of the conference, students will be selected on a criteria of both knowledge and interest in the specified aspects of the District of Columbia's urban environment.

The selection of students to attend the conference will be made within the next week, Onie added, with five professors chosen to join the students. Deans and department heads will be asked to suggest professors and

students in the major areas of urban and regional planning, health care administration education, law, medicine, and public administration.

The conference is, Onie continued, an effort to sponsor some kind of role in the urban environment for the five district universities. "This kind of involvement is part-way between the community action projects and professor research projects." The format for the conference will include the presentation of the facts and the various aspects of urban problems by a group of experts in the different areas of discussion. Each participating university, in addition to sending its student delegation and its team of professors, will sponsor three of these "resource" persons.

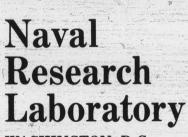
persons.

The conference will then break

up into workshops to formulate possible solutions and offer recommendations, which will then be grouped into a "HEETH plank," to be presented to the press.

Interested students in the fields

Interested students in the fields covered by the conference should contact Larry Onie at 296-0546, room 626 of Mitchell Hall, or by leaving word at the Student Activities Office of the Student Union Annex.



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SPORTS



Photo by Goldy MIKE JUDY and Wayne Wedemeyer battle for a rebound in basketball practice last week.

Cagers Suffering for Experience

IT WAS a short football season for GW this year, but it is going to be a long year in baskethall. This year's team is probably somewhat better than last season's varsity; but not by much. Add to that fact, that the Southern Conference is stronger this season and our non-Conference opponents are tough, and it totals

opponents are tough, some to "wait until next year."

The Colonials lack height and All five starters The Colonials lack height and experience. All five starters from last year's 6-18 squad are gone. That would be no loss, except there was nothing, or almost nothing, behind them last year. Fortunately, the three junior college players recruited should help considerably. Of those returning, the big men have to be Francis Mooney and Mickey Sullivan. Mooney.

and Mickey Sullivan. Mooney, at 6 feet 8, is the only man on the team over 6 feet 6; however, Mooney does not have the weight to use his height to any great advantage. Last season, he dis-

Richmond Downs GW Rugby Club

RICHMOND DOWNED the GW rugby club, 14-6, in Richmond last Saturday. The Richmond team has been in existence for several years and had a vast erience advantage over the Colonial novices.

GW got off to a good start when Liam Humphreys scored a drop goal from 20 yards out early in the first half. The Buff could only hold that lead for a short time before the Spiders got into the scoring column.

The first half ended with the Richmond squad ahead by an 8-6 margin. The second GW score had come on a try by Charlie Mead.

The Colonials played well considering their lack of experience, as compared to Richmond. In particular, John Green, Ike Sor-kin, Tony Coates, and Charlie Mead played outstanding games. While the Colonials lost, Coach

Humphreys felt the game was beneficial to the rugby club and helped greatly in giving the team

more experience.

This Saturday the rugby club will play George Mason at 23rd and Constitution. Game time is

played flashes of talent, but too often got into foul trouble quickly. Coach Wayne Dobbs feels that Mooney has shown improvement; but, then again, there was con-siderable room for improvement. If Mooney (he is only a junior) could develop, GW's basketball fortunes would increase greatly.

Sullivan the other returnee, has be counted on for much of the scoring up front. He has a tremendous jump shot; however, he is slow both in moving and in He has a getting off his shots. He showed great potential as a freshman three years ago, but has seen only limited action the last two ars. Sullivan, at 6 feet 4, is

Another returnee who might elp is Jeff DeLong. He has been bothered with injuries for the, last two years, and Dobbs has to take a wait and see attitude about him. DeLong is only 6 feet 2 and short for a forward, but oes have a real good shot.
It is from the transfers that

Dobbs is expecting most help. He is particularly high on Roger Strong, a 6 feet 5 forward from Delaware. Strong, in contrast Delaware. Strong, in contrast to Mooney, has weight to go along with his size. Once he gets position, he is hard to move, and is a pretty good jumper.

Dobbs is counting on him to pull
down a considerable percentage
of the rebounds. Strong has a good
medium range jump shot, and is
good underneath and from around
the leav

Idaho is short at 6 feet, but he Idaho is short at 6 feet, but he could be the take charge guard that Dobbs needs. From all indications he is aggressive, a good ball handler, and has an excellent long range jumper. He joins last year's freshman star. Bob Dennis in the backcourt. is had a 20-point average with the frosh and is an excellent defensive ball player as well as a good ball handler. However, at 5 feet 10, Dennis lacks height. With him and Loveless in the backcourt, GW will have one of the smallest backcourts in the

fer is 6 feet 6 Wayne Wede-meyer from San Jacinto J.C., last year's junior college runner-up. Wedemeyer has a good

Stu Sirkin jump shot and is a good re-bounder. His main problem is

Rounding out the squad are senior Mike Judy, and sopho-mores Garland Pinksten, Larry Zebrack, and Ken Barnett. ebrack, and Ken Barnett. The Buff have their third head

The Buff have their third head coach in as many years this season. Wayne Dobbs took over at the end of the last season from Babe McCarthy, who left GW after one year to go into the professional coaching ranks.

Dobbs has turned out to be a top recruiter, and, despite his late start, brought in an excellent freshman team, plus one player ineligible for this year, but ready next year to make GW a top bas-

This player is Bob Tallent, lately of Kentucky's national finalists of two years ago. Tallent has one year of eligibility left; perhaps, a year as an All-American. Dobbs feels that Tallent has the potential to be one of the t, if not the best, cage player in GW history.

Of the freshman, Dobbs was particularly pleased with 6 feet 4 Harold Rhyne, a tremendous jumper from North Carolina, and Mike Tallent. Mike is Bob's younger brother, and was All-State in Kentucky last season.

The Colonials will stress defense and ball control. Dobbs feels that this team's main strength is defense, and hopes that work and hustle will make up for the lack of height. The defense will be strictly a tight man-to-man; an excellent de-

man-to-man; an excellent de-fense for a team short on height and strong on defensive players. The offense will switch from last year's 1-3-1 to a 2-1-2. This is a two guard offense, one of GW's strong points. The of-fense will rotate around a single

Dobbs, when questioned about tarters, said it was still too early o say who will start. Nevereless, a good guess would be ennis and Loveless at guard, Dennis and Loveless at guard, Sullivan at one forward, and Strong at the other. Mooney probably will get the original nod at center, but it is possible that Wedemeyer will be there frequently (or at forward with Strong at center). DeLong will be the other top substitute.

Mountaineers Defeat Colonials in Soccer

downed GW's varsity, 4-1, in a Nistroenko iced the game for Southern Conference match at the Mountaineers early in the Morgantown on Saturday, Walt Nistroenko led the Mountaineers with three goals.

The Colonials fell behind early

in the game, when the referee called a penalty on GW goalie Henry Ziegler for pushing a Mountaineer lineman on a cor-Mountaineer lineman on a cor-ner kick. Nistroenko careened the penalty shot off the post, but the ball slipped past Ziegler into

The Mountaineers made it 2-0 in the second period when a mix-up between Ziegler and fullbacks Dave Satter and John Leaning left the ball unguarded in front of the goal and Nistroenko slipped through them and tapped the ball for the score,

In the third period, West Virginia's inside-right pushed a dribbling ball through GW's de-fense and into the net under

Ziegler's diving body.
The Colonials only moment of glory came late in the third per-iod when a fine combination of passes between outside-left Roland Romain and inside-left Frank Rosenblatt put GW in control of the ball inside West Virginia's goal area. Rosenblatt made a fine assist from the left on a pass to center-forward Federico Ramos, who drilled the ball into the right corner of the net

fourth period when he scored on a head ball from five yards out.

This loss knocks GW out of con-tention for the Southern Conference Championship, to be decided Nov. 16-18,

"A" Club Wins; Still Undefeated

INSIDE-LEFT Kona Taylor blasted in a 14-yard goal from the left corner of the penalty area to break a 3-3 deadlock be-tween GW's "A" soccer club team and Atlantic Soccer Club. The goal came with less than two minutes remaining in the match and enabled GW to remain unbeaten and on top of the Second Division in the Washington National Soccer League.

Korhan Berzeg scored unas-sited for the "A" team at the 17minute mark of the first half to put GW ahead, 1-0. However, Atlantic was awarded a penalty shot a few minutes later to even the score at 1-1.
The Colonials regained the lead

in the 34th minute of play on a goal by center-forward Cengiz

Atlantic had tied the score, Berzeg put the Colonials in the lead, 3-2, midway through the second half on a penalty shot. However, Atlantic's outside-right broke through GW's defense and scored on a nice shot from

GW's "B" team registered its second victory of the season in Third Division competition with a 6-0 whitewash of Richmond Blue. Lau Kenda and Wolfgang Lorenzen led the Colonials with three goals apiece.

Coming Events

Wed. Oct. 1. SOCCER GW vs. Howard, Home 2 p.m.
Sat. Oct. 4. SOCCER GW vs.

Gallaudet, Home 2 p.m. Sat. Oct. 4. BASKETBALL open scrimmage, Men's Gym. 2 p.m. Sat. Oct. 4. RUGBY GW vs. George Mason. 2:30 p.m.



GARLAND PINKSTEN shoots over Francis Mooney during sketball practice.

GW's Weekend Warriors

IN A LEAGUE games this past Sunday, the Delts won their game against Calhoun Hall, 15-0. DTD scored touchdowns on a forty yard

Intramural Standings

A LEAGUE

DTD	5-0
SAE	3-0-1
SX	4-1
DISASTERS	3-2
CALHOUN	2-2-1
LAW	2-2
NO NAMES	1-2
WELLING	1-4
SN	1-4
PSK	0-5

SUNDAY B LEAGUE

DTD	5-0
PSD	4-0-1
AVENGERS	4-1
AEPi	3-1
RAIDERS	3-2
ADAMS	3-2
TKE	3-2
TEP	2-1-1
CALHOUN	2-3
LAW	1-3-1
SAE	1-3-1
PSK	1-4
KS	0-5
CHARGERS	0-5
	1

SATURDAY B LEAGUE

DTD	4-0
AEPi	3-0
MITCHELL	2-1-1
THETA TAU	2-1-1
SAE	2-1
HCA /	1-1-1
MED	1-0-1
PSD	1-1-2
SX	1-2-1
TEP	0-2-1
SPE	0-4
WELLING	0-4

run by Bill Hoffer, and sten yard pass to Larry Self. Jim Ungar's pass to Larry Seif. Jim Ungar's field goal was the final score for the league leading Delts. In other games Sigma Chi shut-out the Law School, 6-0, while Sigma Nu blanked Phi Sigma Kappa, 13-0. The Disasters picked up

13-0. The Disasters picked up their third victory on a forfeit by Welling Hall.

In Sunday B League games, every losing team failed to score, AEPi beat the Rasputin Raiders, 6-0 on a second half pass from Mitch Kallet to Sanday B team beat The Delts Sunday B team beat The Delts Sunday B team beat Adams, 7-0, taking advantage of a 20-yard touchdown pass from Mike Hart, Bill Pacella made the catch for the touchdown, and Ned Phillips made the extra point try successful.

Tau Kappa Epsilon scored on a 20-yard touchdown strike from Glenn Totten, and then managed to hold back Kappa Sigma in beating them, 6-0. In a real defensive battle the Avengers defeated the Law School, 6-0 in a game marked by eight interceptions. The scoring play was on Mike Lee's intercepted pass which he ran back for sixty yards, Rounding out the action was a 22-6 victory for Tau Epsilon Phi over Phi Sigma Kappa, and a 9-0 con-test in which Calhoun Hall easily

test in which Cathoun Hall easily beat SAE. Phi Sigma Delta won by forfeit over the Chargers. AEPi kept its unbeaten record intact. as it beat TEP, 22-6, in their Saturday B League con-test. Marty Luloff threw touchdown passes to Harry Wessel, Rick Reff and Steve Freidman to account for the scoring. The Delts also remain undefeated by shutting out Health Care Administration, 12-0, on two touchdowns by Doug Myers. Also, Sigma Chi outlasted Mitchell Lall 60, and The True county Hall, 6-0, and Theta Tau scored twice to beat Sigma Phi Epsilon, 12-0. In the final game Welling



INTRAMURALS TAKE a breather this weekend as homecoming gives all teams a rest except TEP and AEPi.

Munson to Demonstrate Fencing At WRA Meeting Wednesday

by Cookie Snow

STARTING THE fencing season, WRA is sponsoring a demonstra-tion to be given by Dr. Sam Munson. The demonstration will be on Nov. 1, at 8 p.m. in the Women's Gym and is open to anyone in-terested. Dr. Munson is a pro-

Lacrosse Club **Plans Practice**

the process of making plans for a fall practice and arranging this spring's schedule. The club also is hopeful of arranging a fall

scrimmage with Georgetown.
Fall practice will begin in two
or three weeks. Even if the game with Georgetown falls through, there definitely will be fall practice, Anyone who did not attend the first meeting of the club, and wishes to play should get in con-tact with Ron Blaustein, Rm. 408, Calhoun Hall (296-9260).

fessor of biology, fencing master, and coach of the D. C. Fencing

The Canoe Club sponsors canoe rides each Friday at 3 p.m. The fee is \$.75 per week and any good swimmers are invited to come. The rides will be available only

a few more Fridays this year.

There are a few more spaces available for those students interested in horseback riding. The group meets each Friday at 12:45 p.m. The cost is \$25,75 for 12 hours of trail riding.

Bowling began last week and will continue every inursday, A

and the charge is three games for one dollar.

The Ski Club will begin its meetings on Nov. I in the Thurs-ton Lounge. The meeting will be in the evening and a movie will be shown and refreshments

The Swimming Club meets on Mondays from 4 to 5 p.m. at the YWCA. Swimsuits are available at the Y, but girls must wear bathing caps. The club is coeducational and there is no charge to swim.



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A SHIPWRECKED SAILOR FROM LISLE SWAM ASHORE TO A TROPICAL ISLE BUT HE GATHERED HIS WITS AND SALVAGED SOME SCHLITZ SO HE WON'T SEND FOR HELP FOR AWHILE



litz Browing Co., Milwaukee and other cities.

Hatchet Survey

Poll Reveals 29% Responding Use Pill

(Editer's note-About 800 questionnoires were circulated in Strong, Crawford and Thursten Women's Residence Holls lest Friday afternoon. Responses were collected the following morning at 11:30. A total of 118 responses, purely voluntary and not necessarily representative, were received. representative, were received. Results come from 29 fresh-men, 18 sophomores, 42 jun-iors and 29 seniors.)

"IF YOU CAN'T control—you must prevent." This practical aspect of birth control pills was emphasized in responses to the Hatchet's questionnaire. 29 percent of those responding said they take birth control pills

percent reported favorable opin-ions of the pill, whether they take it themselves or not,

When asked for a general opinion about the pills, girls' responses ranged from cautious and skeptical to enthusiastic.

"A significant step toward population control—yes. An aid to prevent the personal tragedy of ruined lives—yes. A ticket to sleep around—no," said a suphomore not taking pills.

"Fantastic!" wrote a fresh-

"Fantastic!" wrote a fresh-man using pills.
"It can certainly be helpful in stopping unwanted pregnancies and population explosion.-but it has been proven that they can be extremely poor for health and dangerous," wrote a fresh-man not a user. not a user.

"If a girl is involved in pre-marital sex, they are better than involving a third life--an illegiti-

not taking pills.

Doctor Castell, director of the GW Health Clinic, stated the University policy on pills: "The health service does not prescribe them. If, for medical reasons, a single girl feels that she needs the pill, we refer her to a gyne-cologist.*

will.

A high percentage of girls polled telt the health service should extend its present role in distribution of information, and possibly of pills.

"The decision to take pills should entail serious thought, which the easy accessibility of such would preclude. No, GW should not encourage its said a senior who uses the pills.

a senior who uses the pills.

"Certainly, but if the health
service can't adequately diagnose
illness, should it take the responsibility for distributing sponsibility for distributing pills?" asked a sophomore. No one polled said the health service played a part in their obtaining

pills.
One question was, "If you do take birth control pills, do your parents know?" All the fresh-men, 80 percent of the sopho-mores, 50 percent of the juniors ologist." mores, 50 percent of the juniors
The health service does not and 33 percent of the seniors

sexual behavior had changed since taking the pill, the girls felt inclined to comment only if they thought it had.

"Yes, so says my fiance."
"Yes, I've gotten older and more involved."

"I'm still sleeping with my flance, I just do it more often." About a quarter of those re-sponding who take the pill said they thought their sexual behavior had changed.

In general, practicality has won out over conventional morality, as most of these polled said they have or would have no moral or religious reservations about taking the pill.

A sophomore answered with ne word; "Pope!" One question asked if their

friends took pills and if so, had it affected their opinion of them.

"Depends on the person. Some take pills as a license for promiscuity. My opinion of those has dropped. Others take the pill to protect a meaningful sexual and human relationship. I have high processed for their wiseless and numan relationship. I have high regard for their wisdom and responsibility," wrote a senior.

Approximately 90 percent of girls polled reported "no change" in their opinions of friends taking

pills.

The consensus derived from the Hatchet poll must not be construed as categorically representative of the whole student body. However, it does present an adequate sampling of attitudes at GW.

"The pill is for very, very weak people." "It's the greatest inven-tion since contact lenses."

Opinions as strong and varied as these cannot easily be tallied

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NATIONAL GUARDSMEN move into a riot-torn business district of Detroit last summer. Were the riots spontaneous or were they the result of previous plannings

A History

The American Negro Dream

by Martin J. A. Petersilia IT WAS A long war; it was a bloody war. When it was over the Southeastern States from Virginia to Texas were a desolation of despair,- and the slave was free. No one who has ever seen

Martin J. Petersilla is a GW graduate student and teaching assistant in history.

photographs of Richmond, Virginia or Columbia, South Carolina taken in that year of 1865 can doubt what it was that the Civil War meant to the Southern people. It meant the physical destruction their society, their heritage, it meant their economic and psy-chological impoverishment—and it meant that the slaves were free.

With the passage of the 13th Amendment, the American Negro quit his centuries old residence in Uncle Tom's Cabin. To him were given promises. To him was given a dream. The promises were the three Amendments, the 13th, 14th, and 15th, to the U.S. Constitution. These guaranteed to him liberty, citizenship, and sufferage. On the fulfillment of these promises, he could build his dream of economic, political, and social advancement, of ac-ceptance as a spiritual equal.

It could be held that in order to view the problems of the Negro American today it is not really necessary to be aware of the events of his history within the last hundred years. But, barring the closest sort of perbarring the closest sort of personal empathy, how can one man understand another about whose past experiences he knows virtually nothing? And, you might say, one can look into the history textbooks for that, Can we really do so, however, and be at all satisfied with what we see? Anyone who has recently looked into those texts knows well that we cannot, A change is of course imminent, if not yet actual, and

works devoted particularly to the history of the Negro American. Nevertheless the average American's knowledge now of American Negro history is comparatively slight. If indeed it is full anywhere along the line, it is

Carver, though perhaps not their achievements, are familiar.
Some recognize Frederick Gilded Age. The betrayal tool Douglas, W.E.B. du Bois, or the form of a growing lack of Marcus Garvey, but as to what were the experiences of the Negro community during these years we remain generally un-

construction merged into the Gilded Age. The betrayal took the form of a growing lack of concarn. After more than a decade of military and political struggle, the people at the North were tired of the question of the Negro and his rights. They had other projects period between Reconstruction and the post World War II era.
Such names as Booker T. Washington and George Washington Northern whites betrayed the question of the Negro and his rights. They had other projects which required their attention, great areas of a continent still to settle, industrial analysis.

build. Hadn't they done enough already? If the Negro was con-tinually to require all this outhelp, they could not use to preoccupy themselves side with him.

The Negro migration to the North was just beginning. In the 1870's he still appeared on the American scene very much as a local factor, a Southern "problem." (More than 90% of the Negro Americans resided in the South in 1870.) Perhaps it was better to let those who best knew, and understood, the Negro handle the situation. The charge of the Negro was returned to the South. And the dreams of the

Negro began to fade.

They could be kept alive awhile longer by some indications of the progress he was making. He was still then a political force within the South, ca joled and intimidated, but nonetheless there. There was as a major key to uplifting the as a major key to upirting the race. Negro literacy increased rapidly in the last half of the 19th century. In 1870 it was on the order of 20%; by 1890 it was about 40%; by 1900 more than 55%. Nor was higher education neglected. Fisk University was established in Tennessee in 1866, followed by Hampton Institute in Virginia in 1868 and Tuskegee in Alabama in 1881.

ing around the Negro's social and political house of cards. In 1883 the U.S. Supreme Court struck down the Civil Rights Act of 1875, leaving jurisdiction to the individual states, Segregation, already accomplished in educa tion, now became increasingly the case on public carriers and in public accomodations.

There was a last gleam on the political horizon. In the 1880's in a desperate effort to dislodge the "Bourbon" Democrats from state political con-trol in the South, the Populists, supported by the Farmer's Al-liance, openly sought Negro as-sistance to overturn the stance to overturn (See PETERSILIA, p. 7)

'Riot' Is a Four-Letter Word

by William M. Kunstler

FROM ITS INCEPTION as a legal symbol, the word "riot" has stubbornly defied uniform definition. To the interpreters of the English common law, it

William M. Kunstler, counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and to the Congress of Racial Equality, received his B.A. from Yale University in 1941 and his Li.B. from Columbia University in 1949.

signified "a tumultous dis-turbance of the peace by three persons or more assembling of

their own authority with an intent mutually to assist one another against anyone who shall oppose them in the execution of some enterprise of a private nature and afterwards actually executing the same in a violent or turbulent manner to the terror of the people whether the act in-tended were of itself lawful or unlawful." In the United States, its characterizations range from Hawaii's "any use of force or disturbing the public peace...by six or more persons acting together", to, as Georgia sees it, "two or more persons who shall do an unlawful act of ence or any other act in a

But for the layman, happily unconcerned with the necessity for precise definitions of criminal conduct, a riot occurs when a number of noisy people bent on all sorts of malicious mischief take to the streets. Only one additional ingredient is necessary—the objective of the troublemakers must be one to which our freewheeling lexicog-rapher is not overly sympathetic. Thus to the Tory in 1770 Boston, the stoning of the British soldiers guarding the Custom House was a riot; but to Samuel Adams and his Sons of Liberty (See KUNSTLER, p. 6)



How America Can Be Destroyed



Washington Star Staff Photo Walter Oates

NATHAN HARE -- Black Power in the ring.

The Political Realities Of Black Power

by Joseph Tropec
THE SYMBOLISM, innuendoes, subtleties, analyses and actions associated
with the black-white confrontation have,
historically, been confounded by multimeaning dimensions which have resulted tradition of social-psychological inter-pretation of race relations, studies of "The Negro" and presently a great deal of "five" sociology have contributed to this state of affairs. The perpetrators of such orientations have most often been the disowned White Liberal. It is

Joseph Tropea is an assistant professor of sociology at GW. He earned a B.A. in English from Wayne State University in Detroit and received an M.A. in sociology from Michigan State.

no small wonder that the social worker and the researcher are prime targets in the attack on the White Establishment, A function of Black Power (choose any definition) has been and must continue to be to extract the state of affairs from the heart-felt warmth of this interpersonal mire and place it on a dry and honest land of political confronta-tion. (Many white emotionalists shudder at the loss of their passive black love object.) To derogate the necessity of this development is to be intellectually hypocritical in the strongest sense of the word. Those who fall to understand this are a sorry lot and those who vote to see who favors or doesn't Black

Power are beside the point.

There may be little relationship between such as the previous considerations and riots or revolutions (or whatyou will). The planning of such efforts is clearly child-like. It would be is clearly child-like. It would be incongruous to expect a political structure to emerge overnight. Further, the many so-called "leaders" who have emerged in abortive fashion, independent of a great deal of publicity to the contrary, continue to manifest a lack of ability to lead. This is not a criticism rsons, but simply a recognition of the extreme difficulties of becoming, within this country, a black leader. As a result a necessary conamong black strategies vis-a-vis the White Establishment has not, as yet, developed. This is not a result of a democratic process but more directly of the slave tradition. The development of a unified political sophistication is necessary or else such efforts (riots) will continue to be symbolic of the antics of the field Niggers. The frustrations of developing such a sophis-tication hold disadvantages, ironically, for both the Black and White communi-

A problem confronting those who would attempt to control the blacks for power or passivity is the extreme incompetence within the black community. An understanding of why and excuses based on an historic perspective is about all the White Liberal has offered for he has not been able to make nonest distinc-tions among so-called Negroes as he does among men. It is this considera-tion of competence which permeates the black-white symbolism that few, black or white, honestly recognize. The nature of our society has become extremely complex over the last few decades and thus the analogy between the less recent immigrants and the Blacks breaks down on more than racial grounds. The mock-democracy of the emotional mob is not a solution to this dilemma. Whether white youths have the strength (Muslims do not believe this) to make the transition from emotional to political man while the Black becomes a political man is a consideration of much importance. If such developments do not occur and a political sophistication and competence not developed with the black community such that more than anarchy a strategy, there will be more con-deration of and actions directed towards destruction of the present system and a turning toward another Massa," An undisciplined people remain prey independent of political, economic or moral bounds.

ALLAN SILVER, PH.D., Professor of Sociology at Columbia University, suggests in "The Police" (edited by somebody else) that riots and disorder aprise the only language through which

Nathan Hare, a Black Power advocate, was an assistant professor of sociology at Howard University until his dismissal last Spring, during the Black Power agitation on the Howard campus. He is presently planning a return to his former profession, boxing. Hare holds a PhD. from the University of Chicago.

the black ghetto might articulately address the White Establishment. Coming dress the White Establishment. Coming from a white sociologist, this outlook shows rare insight, courage and com-passion.

Never mind the fact that I, and others, have been saying this to whomever would listen ever since the sit-in movewould listen ever since the sit-in move-ment finally caught fire. But then I am neither white nor a tame Negro; and so, such a statement from me would not be regarded as "objective" by the liberal-moderate white Sociological Es-tablishment. The heat I could do setablishment. The best I could do was predict a 'black blitzkrieg' in a 'U.S. News and World Report' interview late last May while my eminent former sociology professors tabulated the fact that only seven per cent of black ghetto dwellers (or about two million) openly

y they approve slum riots. Most observers also miss George Sore's point about the positive functions of violence in "Reflections on Violence". For instance, black Watts dwellers (almost half of them unemployed) received an initial grant of about thirty million dollars and many were employed in reconstructing dillapidated structures destroyed by fire bombs. In the case of the most recent summer's holocausts, however, white politicians and quasi-black radicals launched a ludicrous war on rats. True, rats are a source of discomfort to the slum dweller, and there are about as many rats as there are people, but they were there before the so-called riots took place and (like poverty and the Viet Cong) will be there when America pulls out of the war. The war on rats is just as cynical as the other two: they launched a war on rats to take the heat off the true rats walk on two legs instead of four.

Violence, in Sorel's view, can drama-tize a group's discontent (and set others thinking up alternative solutions) in a nonviolent resistance never . The alleged plot a few years to blow up the Statue of Liberty could have been, therefore, like the Battle of Concord, a "shot-heard round the world," College students and others sitting-in early in this decade might have followed the example of the Boston Tea Party and chopped up the lunch counters and, instead of blaming it on the Indians, painted their faces with white shoe polish and placed the blame on the po' white trash. Then, still



remembering their grade school civics courses, stood bravely tall like Patrick Henry and demanded: "Give me liberty or give me death," Most likely the discriminatory, integration-talking white liberal establishment would have gladly given them death.

For a colored stamp of authority.

a colored stamp of au Rev. King and other "civil rights lead-ers" would have been trotted out before the microphones to justify the massacre. "Appalling" is the only word I know which begins to describe the racist-mindedness of Rev. King who holds on the one hand that black persons should not fight back even when attacked; not just for reasens of perceived inexpediency, but also because, in Rev. King's theology, it is "Immoral." Then in Watts and again, standing a safe distance dreds of miles away from Detroit, Rev. King tells the nation that LBJ (Losts Bog Jive) is justified in sending the army troops (previously destined for Vietnam?) to full rioters along with innocent men, women and (for example) a ten-year-old boy collecting the milk for his grandmother from the back-door steps.

such as Rev. King have no scruples which are apparent to me as I understand the word. They are bronco-busting leaders whose main function is to mesticate black dissidents. For that they receive Nobel Peace Prizes, but, should Rev. King, Ralph Bunche or the late South African advocate of colored nonviolence seriously try to work toward world-wide peace (as Rev. King, no doubt courting white liberal contribu-tions, recently did), they would quickly be declared outside their proper field of

Somebody in the black ghetto of Watts Somebody in the black ghetto of Watts shot bronco-busting comedian Dick Gregory in the leg and they say he's doing better now in terms of his thoughts on the new black militancy, James Meredith similarly was taught the value of retaliatory violence and self-defense when that white fellow ("interfering with 's constitutional rights," Meredith been murdered) ambushed the Ole Miss (miss-educated?) graduate and sprayed enough sense into his head to let him know that a Bible really is no match for a bullet.

Anyway, I happened to be in Watts at the time of its explosion (I had just left Detroit and Milwaukee ahead of their baptisms and was not at all prised to see what happened in either place). One night I heard a middle class person suggest that somebody should have shot Rev. King in a portion of his anatomy. In any case, Rey, King's efforts to stop the rioting were rejected just as they previously had been in Harlem. Wisely, he did not go in person to Detroit,

Instead he joined the orchestra of ondemnation and defamation of fed-up ut underfed slum dwellers. The of defamation, however, has been with us all the way back to the French Revolution and beyond, when rioters were made synonymous with looters and looters were "outside agita-tors" or roustabouts, troublemakers or e other kind of communist with no legitimate grievar

Admittedly, the riots were not well-Admittedly, the riots were not well-planned and properly executed. Such small-scale planning as may have oc-curred or developed during the course of the rioting was not organized with any degree of modern guerilla sophis-tication. Nor am I sure that the riots are the best way to do the job which needs to be done. There is a better way--I feel--and Che Guevera (is he really dead?) condemns that kind of really deady) condemns that kind of insurrection in Detroit as outside the category of classical guerilla strategy, I think I know what Che would advocate for America (though I resist a reckless transfer of tactics unaltered from one society or situation to another on grounds of possible unfeasibility). Still, I think I know how America can be destroyed; but that is something I must keep quite

'Extremists in a Value-Vacuum'

by Sen. Robert C. Byrd (W. Va.)

THE QUESTION we are asked to discuss, in the words of the Hatchet, Encounter's editor, is whether "non-local or organizational elements of non-spontaneity" were involved in last summer's urban riots.

This is a question on which more light will be shed by in-quiries into the riots now being conducted by the Permanent

Robert C. Byrd was elected to the House of Representatives in 1952 and to the Senate in 1958. He is a member of the Senate Appropriations, Armed Services, and Rules Commit-tees. He attended the George Washington University and earned his law degree from American University in 1963.

Committee on Investigations of the US Senate and President Johnson's Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

Conflicting opinions have been expressed thus far on the extent of outside or professional agitation. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has been quoted as saying that there was no evidence of a conspiracy although outside agittators were a factor. In two of the worst-hit cities, Detroit and Newark, the police chiefs were quoted as saying that the eruptions in their cities were "spontaneous" and that no agita-tion from outside was involved.

My own view is that whether actual conspirators incited the rioting or not, outside IN-FLUENCES, over which the riottorn cities had no control, were a profound factor in causing the riots to occur.

Among these influences I would list the following: the growing deterioration of respect for authority in the United States; the permissive character of our society, and a widespread decline in the nation's spiritual and moral values; the public toleration of crime; the laxness of our courts, the over-solicitousness for the "rights" of criminals, and the abuse of probation and parole.

I would especially cite also the widespread and unwarranted publicity that has been given to the inflammatory and seditious utterances of Civil Rights and Black Power militants and radi-There is no doubt in my mind that their incendiary words

Moreover, the nation has been conditioned for the riots. Much and sadistic in character. Books and magazines drip with blood and horror. Even the slaughter of war, brought into U. S. homes nightly by television, has become a co place thing breeding callousness and indifference,

Family life has broken down in many places, and illegitimacy; grows apace. Prayer and the Bible, except for curriculum courses, have been outlawed in the schools. A few religious is ders have alienated many urchgoers by their radical

I am not a prophet of doom. There are many things that are right and good about the era in which we live. But judged on the basis of a contemporary sense of values, the Government is attempting to build a Great Society in a spiriual, moral and ethical vacuum.

Our welfare programs have taught many that they do not have to work. Basic everyday tasks that must be done, digging and dusting, sewing and sweep-ing, cleaning and cutting, are beneath the dignity of thousands who formerly did such work, and who thereby supported them-selves instead of depending upon the state to feed and support them. The agitation for ever-higher welfare payments, and for such other proposals as the negative income tax and guaranteed annual wage, gives new substance to the contention that millions think--yea, insist -- that the Govern-

yea, insist -- that the Govern-ment owes them a living.

There has been so much pseudo-psychological hand-wringing and phony political tear-shedding over the "plight of the poor" that the basic fact that a stable society must depend upon the responsibility and effort of the individual has been badly ob-

What can we expect but public disorders when persons in high places excuse and condone mob action? Rioting is not justified, many public figures have said, "but" -- and then they go on, even if sub-consciously, to try to justify or explain it with all the cliches of the ultra-liberal about poverty, discrimination, deprivation, ghetto life, poor schools, lack of jobs, the slow progress of civil rights, and (oh, yes, of course) police brut-

None of these things is either cause or justification for civil dience or disorder.

Millions of Americans -- many more whites than Negroes -- have lived in poverty without rioting. At the height of the Great Depression of the thirties there was less crime than there is now at the height of our greatest affluence.
Since the beginning of organized society, minority groups have been discriminated against without rioting. Jews, Poles, Irish, Italians, Orientals -- all have suffered discrimination and have overcome it by their own determination and efforts.

Millions have lived in ghettos without rioting. They preserved their religious heritage and their moral codes. Poor though their housing may have been, they kept it clean and habitable. They did ot turn their ghettos into slums.
Millions of Americans have at-

than schools, one-room or otherwise, and have risen in the world by their own efforts.

Millions of Americans -- white Negro -- have worked at menial jobs to get their start in life -- jobs that today go begging all across the land.

Dr. Robert N. McMurry, the widely-known psychologist, swers the question of "Who Rights and Why" in an article by that title in the October, 1967, issue of "Nation's Business." He says:

"Because most recent riots have occurred in deprived areas, many of our Negro ghettos, it is easy to assume that they are a direct consequer of deprivation of those participating and that th key to prevention lies in comprehensive welfare work, manifesting it-



Robert C. Byrd grams -- mostly government sponsored.

"These assumptions are questionable and these renedies may prove ineffective. . .violence, rioting and attendant looting are in no sense confined to breaks have occurred in such slumless centers as Nyack, N. Y., Fort Lauder-dale and Lake Geneva, Florida... (and) members of the deprived or minorty groups are often the greatest sufferers." What kind of individuals parti-

(See BYRD p. 6)

Legacy of Hate: Like Kerosene Spilled on an Asphalt Floor

by Sen. Philip A. Hort (D-Mich.)

THE SITUATION in our cities today is most serious domestic crisis this nation has faced since the Great Depression, perhaps the greatest since the Civil

Senator Philip A. Hart of Michigan received his A. B. from Georgetown in 1934 and his J.D. from the University of Michigan in 1937. He was Lieutenant Governor of Michigan from 1955 to 1959 and was elected to the Senate in 1959.

of those crises. . . and no more promising



encouraged and incited arsonists, looters, and vandals to burn and pillage and kill in cities and towns of which the The incredible over-emphasis given these new revolutionaries in the news has carried their influence -- distorted beyond influence -- distorted beyond proper proportion-- into the re-motest corner or the land.

Like each of those other crises, it is ting despair, bewilde and radicalism. Both of these earlier crises have made a curious contribution to the current one.

The Civil War, it is now a truism to say, left a legacy of hate and doubt and discrimination which was tolerated for so long that it has etched itself deeply into the American fabric, like kerosene spilled on an asphalt floor.

And the Depression, on the other hand, abolished forever the notion that the Federal Government should restrict itself largely to international affairs and mili-

In some ways, it even contributed to an overconfidence in government's ability to deal with social and economic ills.

Now I don't pretend to be able to give you a full picture of what the Negro is up against in the city ghetto. I doubt if any white man could do that.

But it is clear, in talking to people in the riot neighborhoods, in reading their comments in the papers, that angers and resentments are no longer directed at single specific issues.

are clearly past the days when discontent can be cooled by letting the Negro sit at the front of the bus or seeing that he is served in a restaurant

The despair now is directed against what seems an impenetrable system of discriminations. And as one is hacked away, three others seem to block the path obscured behind a rich undergrowth of explanations and delays.

Why does the merchant charge more in the Negro neighborhood? *Look at the high insurance premiums I have to pay to do business here," he will say. "I

have to charge more to survive. It's just the system of business.*

Why is there garbage in the Negro alleys? "Look," the Department of Public Works man might say, "your garbage is collected as often as anyone's. But the rats knock the cans over and we can't take time to sweep up spillage. Our budget system won't allow it."

And the employer tells him, probably quite honestly, "Sure we'd hire Negroes, be glad to. But you have to have a better cation than you have. Our system would ik down if we hired the uneducated." If the Negro asks why acts to grant

simple human rights--the right to vote or eat in a restaurant -- require weeks and months of debate in Congress, he is told that it's the way the democratic sys-

tem operates.
And the real estate agent says, "Of course, we aren't prejudiced. That has nothing to do with it. It's just that property values go down when the Negro moves in and no one wants to take a loss. It's just the system of supply and demand."
You and I know prejudice exists -- but,
there's the word "system" again.

Then, when the Negro is told by the Black Nationalist or the Black Power leader that it is useless to deal with the white man on a piecemeal basis, that the whole system is against him, isn't he really conditioned to believe it?

And what could be more anguishing than believe you are the victim of a great, impersonal, inevitable, unchangeable ma-chine of a system?

When the specific goal disappears in e face of rising impatience. . .it is then that the anger is most likely to vent itself

Let's not kid ourselves, the Black Power movement is getting an increasingly larger audience in the Negro ghetto, simply because they are telling people what those people already feel to be true.

Now if you had to sum up the typical white response to all this, you would probably have to pick the work "bewilder-

The average white becomes aware of a Negro problem usually when he reads in the papers that something is being done

He learns that Negroes are poor when he reads that wegroes are poor when he reads that welfare payments are going up in the inner city. He was not fully aware that southern Negroes were denied the right to vote until he reads about the de-bate and passage of the Voting Rights Act. He reads the statistics of Negro un-

(See HART, p. 7)

Digging Through Ashes

H. RAP BROWN, the fiery, black-militant leader of SNCC, has noted that "Violence is a part of America's culture and is as American as cherry Brown's counterpart, Stokely Carmichael, was quoted in the Cuban government magazine "Bohemia" as stating: "I am an organizer. We be I shall organize our struggle." "I am an organizer. Wherever I may

These comments by Brown and Carmichael were made during the height of this summer's urban racial violence. We have asked our contributors to respond to them, or specifically to the following question: "what non-local or organizational elements of nonspontaneity may have been involved in the outbreaks."

The question is hardly superfluous. Were the riots, as Sen. Philip A. Hart believes, the "senseless destruction of a mindless mob," or were they, in the words of Cambridge Police Chief Bryce Kinnamon, a "well-planned Communist attempt".

Moreover, an answer must be found before Congress can effectively act. The nature of the urban blight must be discovered before a remedy prescribed. Or perhaps, as Sen. Robert Byrd argues, huge government programs will be useless unless the urban poor are prepared to help themselves overcome social and economic barriers.

Although the issue of urban unrest has become political football, we agree with the Washington Star that it is "important to put politics aside and dig up the truth." Hopefully from the ashes of Newark and Detroit will rise the Phoenix.



Burning Question

Urban Riots--A'Planned Spontaneity

by Rep. William Cramer (R-Fla.)

THE URBAN WARFARE this nation as experienced in recent summers has all the earmarks of a well-planned, highly-organized undertaking by certain groups and individuals who are undermining our democratic institutions and destroying domestic tranquility by force and with arms. In my judgement, ce which compels this conclusion is over-

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The first tip-off that the riots are organized is the appearance on the "target-city" of outsiders... individuals from cities and states other than the city in which the riot is occurring or will occur. The second indication is the pattern the riots follow. The third is the statements of the rioters them-

Outside Agitators

That "outside agitators" are traveling from one city to another to incite riots is well documented. A special Cleveland Grand Jury impaneled to conduct an inquiry into the riots that tore at that city last summer found this to be the case.

In reporting on this summer's Detroit riots, Sandra A. West, a UPI reporter who happens to be a Negro living in the neighborhood where violence occurred, wrote:

Many Negroes in the Detroit area now believe the riot was instigated by out-of-town forces. A great many of the cars I saw cruising the area during the height of the looting Sunday had Ohio and Illinois plates.

umerous city officials have also blamed the riots

THE ENCOUNTER

Vol. 2, No. 2

November, 1967

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THE ENCOUNTER is published monthly by the westington University Hatchet as an opinion au its purpose is to present points of view from weithout the University on issues of consequence era. The opinions expressed are not necessarily the Hatchet, or its aditors.

in their respective cities on outside agitators. These include Mayors Frank A. Sedita of Buffalo, N.Y. ("Buffalo's trouble was fomented by outside agitators."); Mayor Daly of Chicago, Ill. ("Outsiders are responsible for fomenting the unrest that has led to violence and looting on Chicago's West Side."); and, Mayor Hetfield of Plainfield, N.J. ("At first I thought it was spontaneous, but this seems too or ganized. There was some advance planning."), as examples. Many other local officials have also use es. Many other local officials have also pub licity attributed violence in their cities to "outside agitators" as well. The Senate Judiciary Committee which has been holding hearings on my Anti-riot bill, H.R. 421, has heard the same allegations from numerous chiefs of police from cities affected by recent riots.
In floor debate on the Anti-Riot bill, Rep. Char-

les W. Sandman, Jr. of New Jersey who was in Newark immediately following the riots, stated:
...many of those who were arrested were armed,
many were instructed how to make and use Mo-

lotov cocktails, and 100 of those arrested were residents of the state of New York.

I should point out that the House-passed Anit-Riot bill which I had the privilege of authoring would make it a federal offense to travel from one state to another with the intent of inciting or partici-pating in a riot.

Riot Patterns-Planned Spontaneity

The pattern the riots follow also lead one to conclude that they are organized. In his testimony/be-fore the House Committee on Appropriations on Feb. 16 of this year, Mr. Hoover discussed the Communist influence in racial matters and pointed out that Stokely Carmichael, former head of the so-called Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and now a free lance insurrectionist, has been in frequent contact with Max Stanford, field chairman of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), a highly secret all Negro, Marxist-Leninist, Chinese-Communist-oriented organization which advocates guerrilla warfare to obtain its goals."

Mr Hoover, in his testimony, pointed out that "Communist and other subversives and extremists strive and labor ceaselessly to precipitate racial trouble and to take advantage of racial discord in this country. Such elements were active in ex-

Harlem, Watts, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A report of the Cincinnati riots which appeared in the June 14 edition of the Washington Post made ervation that

the riots in Cincinnati seemed to follow the same pattern of those in Tampa...During the first night of the Cincinnati riots, as happened in Tampa Sunday night, the outbreaks of looting and setting fires to stores and buildings was confined to the Negro section. But then on the second night, the outbreaks spread to other districts.

A study of the pattern these riots follow is too similar in many instances to be wholly spontaneous the riots in Cincinnati seemed to follow the sam

suspect by the police. Or, it is the shooting of a flee-ing felon. Such an event is usually followed by cries of "police brutality." And then, the riot.

Fires are set to businesses and tenements. It is interesting to observe that normally only property owned by white merchants is attacked. Often times, firemen are prevented from fighting the fires be-cause of sniper shots and hurling rocks. It appears that the effort is to make certain that the businesses and buildings are burned to the ground...

that the loss is irreparable.

Interesting in this pattern is the fact that in most of the riots, the first stores looted are pawn shops, gun stores and other businesses where guns and ammunition are sold. Situations have been reproted where at a pre-appointed hour, the accounts receivables have been simultaneously burnt in stores out the area in which the riot was taking place; stores in which Negroes had accounts.

Statements of Rioters

Evidence that these riots are part of a planned national effort to completely disrupt the tranquility of this country can be seen in the statements me of those involved in the riots.

John Dotson of Newsweek magazine reported in the Aug. 7 issue that one of the rioters told him: Man, it took them three days in Watts to do as much damage, as we did here (Detroit) in eight hours. We're as organized as the Viet Cong, baby

Dotson went on to report:
Indeed, I saw one group of cops sucked into a ambush as neatly as any Viet Cong guerrilla team could manage.
Further evidence of this are statements made

by Stokely Carmichael who, speaking from Havana, was quoted as follows:

In Newark, we are applying the tactics of guerrilla warfare. We are preparing groups of urban guerrillas for our defense in the cities. This struggle is not going to be a mere street meeting. It is going to be a struggle to the death.

will note that Carmichael used the words You will note that Carmichael used the words "we" and "groups" indicating that he has an under-termined number of comrades willing and, if Newark and Detroit are any examples, quite capable of carrying on these odious oftenses against America. You will also notice that he used the term "urban guerrila," the significance of which is best appreciated when it is realized that both the term and the concept have been transplanted to the Western

the concept have been transplanted to the Western Hemisphere from experiences in Europe. In writing on the Warsaw Uprising of 1944, in his book entitled "Guerrilla," Charles W. Thayer pointed

....uconventional urban warfare operations are by no means impossible...as the Polish Army discovered, a great city too can provide hidden paths through alleys and cellars, attics and roof-

(See CRAMER, p. 8)

And Out of the Ashes. **Phoenix**

by Gov. George Romney (R-Mich.) I RECENTLY took a tour across A mer-ica. It was the kind of tour that few Americans have taken, and fewwouldcare

The America I saw was not America the Beautiful, not the America of the tra-vel posters, not he America of oppor-tunity and affluence that most of us call home.

George Romney, governor of Michigan since 1963, attended the University of Utah and the George Washington University. He is active in civic, religious and Industrial organizations and its on leave as Vice-Chairman and Director of American Motors.

I saw the other face of America -- the America of ugly streets and rotted buildings, the America of congestion , ill-iteracy and want, the America of shat -tered expectations and rising fury.

This is an ugly America and an angry America.

walked its streets and listened to its voices. They were sometimes plaintive and dispirited, sometimes ardent, times menacing

For the most part, these were the pices of young indigenous leaders who are increasingly emerging as authentic spokesmen of the ghetto.

Their message was the same They are tired of broken promises. Their hopes

have been raised, only to be dashed.

They feel they've been tricked -- that America has broken faith with them. They don't trust anyone, least of all political leaders. They are fed up with outsiders and experts with neatly pack-aged projects which deny them meaningful control of their live

They want to help themselves and one another, free from discrimination and unequal opportunity. They are proud of their racial or ethnic heritage. They scape from dependency. They are anxious to communicate. They want a piece of the action, and they want it now. They want to turn the American dream from a mocking delusion into a

They want human dignity. They want

white people to stop treating them as ey want to be full-fledged American citizens

They want equal justice under equal ws, equally enforced. They want as ch protection and consideration in the ghetto as in the suburbs.

ghetto as in the suburos.

They want equal opportunity, not mere tokenism -- equal educational opportunity, equal promotion opportunity,

tokenism — equal educational opportunity, equal promotion opportunity, equal housing opportunity, equal business ownership opportunity.

The conditions L_saw and the problems the ghetto leaders voiced are neither local nor sectional. They are not exclusively Negro or white. They are not limited to one minority group.

These problems for years have been festering, unrecognized beneath the surface, until violence flared and they could longer be ignored.

Because one America stood by while another America suffered, we face today not only a crisis of conscience, but a crisis of survival.

The bulk of the people who live in the lack ghetios of America are watching and waiting and weighing which way to go.
The Stokely Carmichaels and the Rap

Browns do not yet speak for a majority of them, but they can articulate and cap-italize on the injustices. Their hardened attitudes are too often mirrored in the white community. America is becoming dangerously polarized.

The greatest gap between the slums and the suburbs -- greater than even the opportunity gap -- is the understanding gap, the communication gap. We aren't listening to ane another. We don't know each other.

suburbs and the slums are different worlds. Economic and social distance is increased by racial distance. Too few Negroes really know any whites and too few whites really know any Negroes.

The average, comfortable American of the suburbs or the fringes of the central city doesn't understand the unique conditions which breed the frustration and heartache of the ghetto. He doesn't understand the rising turmoil. He sees it as ingratitude on the part of those who are getting a free ride at the expense of people who are making their own way. He sees it as a threat to his economic and physical security. Too often, he reacts with resentment and with anger born of fear.

As a result, this nation -- which most of all needs agreement of what to do in our cities -- is today a house divide

We face the mounting danger of a hos-tile confrontation between an achieving society and a dependent society -- suburb against slum, prosperous against poor, whiteagainstblack, brother against bro-

And that would be the death of America

It is clear, in the wake of the 1967 riots, including Newark and Detroit, that what we have been doing to solve our inner cities' problems has been either inadequate or wrong. Detroit wa known across the country as a model of enlightened federal, state and local action. Yet Detroit suffered the worst riot in our nation's history.

Our best and most extensive efforts been mere palliatives, not cures. They have treated symptoms, not causes. They have failed to come to grips with the structural deficiencies in American ociety that are the root of the pro-

must find better answers. We must find a better way. I found concern indertaking innovative Americans and promising approach

ere is wide local variation in the ns they are using. The answers must spring up from the rich diversity of American life. No lasting solution can be imposed from the top down. It must grow from the bottom up.

And from the bottom up, the broad itlines of a strategy for a New America are beginning to emerge.

Here are some of its components:

First, in marshalling our resources to e task, the greatest advance can be chieved without money, government, or even private organization

attitudes, speech and daily action of each of us. It depends on treating each other with respect -- esteeming others as we esteem ourselves. This is the essence of American citizenship.

Second, a strategy for a New America demands more attention to providing genuinely equal justice. And this begins with equal law enforcement.

No American has the right to vio-late the law.

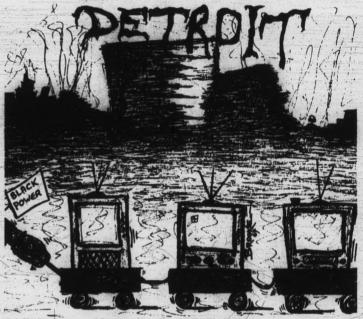
The ghetto - dweller's plea for "equa justice" and the suburbanite's insistence nce of "law and ord on the maintenance of "law and order" are just differing expressions of the same objective. Almost all Americans want firm, fair enforcement of the law which respects individual rights and insures the safety of our streets.

Third, a strategy for a New America requires that we recognize the people

\$50 billion market for rehabilitation

housing.

Here is an opportunity for private enterprise, with union cooperation and government encouragement, to create a whole new industry in the heart of the producing improved housing ghettos -- producing improved housing the people can afford, reversing neigh-borhood deterioration, upgrading the skills of the work force, providing mean-



The New Social Mobility

of the slums as an untapped asset rather than a drag on society. There is as much talent and leadership in the slums as there is in the suburbs. Its developt will create a New America.

Too many Americans in the ghetto ee themselves as hopeless failures, because they have never known suc cess. We must open opportunities for them to win the first-step success that will encourage them to believe in th

Fourth, a strategy for a new Amer-a demands a clearer understanding and tore effective application of the prin-iple of self-help at the level of the

Self-help is the creative side of black power. It is Black Power in a dimen sion too often overlooked; the power of people themselves to mold their future through positive action inlouts or violence.

Time and again the people of the ghettos showed me how they were alter-ing the atmosphere and direction of life nd them by producing progress

their own making -- progress they will fight to defend, not to destroy.

The ardor, ambition and revolutionary zeal in the ghetto cannot be quenched or even dampened, but it can find constructive expression.

Professional agencies serving chetto

Professional agencies serving ghetto residents must learn to act as advisor, not managers -- as resources, not con-trollers. City halls must do less telling, ore listening. Governme stop trying to impose ready-made plans on the people of the ghetto, and trust them with control over their own lives.

Fifth, a strategy for a New America oust eliminate restrictions which hamper the full use of our resources.

Take housing. Forty-three per cent of all housing in our inner cities is seriously deteriorating. But inflation and high wage rates have driven construction costs so high that it is uneconomical to reconstruct run-down housing and rent or sell it at a price ghetto people can

Yet the ghettos are full of the under-employed and unemployed who could be trained in building skills. They would be eager to learn and earn if they were en the opportunity to work on housing abilitation. And there is a potential ingful and accessible jobs at reasonable vages, and stimulating increased econo-

Or take job training and employment.

Poverty -- not race -- it the common denominator of the people of the slums.

And the answer to poverty is employment, not welfare -- jobs, not handouts.

Industry must bring new plants and

new jobs into slum areas. It must build s with new employment opportunities in outlying aress, to which ghetto residents could afford to move. It must provide sound basic education and job training so ghetto residents can qualify for available jobs. It must liberalize promotion policies, to open up more entry level jo

Both busin ses and unions must end discrimination and establish more flexible and realistic job entry standards. They must seek to subdivide job skills so those with even minimum training can qualify for entry level jobs. Exam-ples exist. It's time to share them and

Sixth, a strategy for a new America requires a drastic revision of the priorities reflected in the present federal budget of \$136 billion. More must be found for the needs I have been discussing.

Let us invest more to improve the lot of millions of people on earth and less on putting a man on the moon in this decade. Let us spend more in Har-lem and less in the Sea of Tranquility. Let us provide decent homes rather than to subsidize candidates seeking national office in 1968.

We can cut down and defer public orks (for which the President has budgeted almost \$10 billion); we can wait to beautify highways, we can delayurban renewal that replaces potentially serviceable housing with palatial buildings and luxury apartments; we, can slow down even some defense spending -- but we can't hold back the promise of a better life for those who live

st arouse ourselves from our

comfort, pleasures and preoccupations and listen to the voices from the ghettos. We must help them help themselves so they, too, and be a part of the American

A Rifle Can...Lead a Ghetto to Glory

the redcoats' attempt to defend themselves initiated a massacre of the innocents. The same dichotomy could easily be applied to the celebrated Tea Party three years later, the storming of the Bastille and the lynching of Emmett Till.

At the c...set, it must be remembered that the magic trace "law and order" has substantive merit only to ose who benefit from all that it implies. Those who have nothing to gain or even something to lose by the maintenance of the status quo can hardly be excted to complain if it is significantly interrupted or altered by force and violence. This was as true in De-troit or Newark in the summer of '67 as it was in Boston almost two centuries ago.

One thing is certain-a riot is a riot to its de-One thing is certain—a riot is a riot to its de-tractors, a rebellion to its sympathizers and, if sufficiently widespread and even moderately suc-cessful, a revolution to its chroniclers. But what-ever the nomenclature of the moment, it is un-demable that the eruptions that flared throughout the urban ghettoes of the country during the summer just past have adequately dramatized the breadth of the gulf between the disjointed communities in which Americans live. Dominated by correlative superiority and inferiority complexes created and perpetuated by almost three centuries of slavery one of a scarcely distinguishable substitute e separate worlds of black and white spin on with the virtually frictionless ease of gears that never mesh. One, the white, builds its walls higher and higher while the other, in blind and bitter frustra-tion, burns its burning anger upon itself.

At the moment, and probably for generations to ome, the schism is unbridgeable. Black men must

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by the dehumanizing demands of the slave system and its unrepentant successor. For most, only a fist, a brick, a bottle or a rifle can, for one pulsating never-to-be-forgotten spasm, transform impotence to strength and lead a ghetto to glory.

This is a long way of saying that the impass is primarily a subconscious one that will not yield, if indeed yield it ever can, to integrated schools, poverty funds or brotherhood dinners. Until black men can face white men without the damning certainty that, to the latter, even behind the warmest of smiles, he is something a little less than human, there can be no hope of an entente. Conversely, only when black men exchange their own gnawing sense of personal inferiority, so deeply instilled and assidiously cultivated by their Caucasian tor-mentors, for the dignity and self-respect they once may have had, may meaningful contact between, and perhaps even union, of the two worlds be at lease remotely possible.

But until that far-off day, pare themselves for a continuation and, certainly, acceleration of the overt manifestations of black subterranean discontent, Ghettoized men and women separated from their forgotten African is, brainwashed for centuries with the rehomelands, brainwashed for centuries with th iteration of their own unworthiness, are, generations of protective credulity, at long last prepared to seek new levels of human stature. That their ascent will be fraught with pain and peril both to themselves and their longtime oppressors is as certain as life itself.

The extent of the collisions that lie sheed in the

fearsome decades to come will depend in large measure on the strength of white resistance to black emergence. For it is an uncomfortable but irrefutable fact of life that power, whatever the tint of its coloration, yields neither to shibboleth tint of its coloration, yields neither to shibboleth nor slogan, but only to the exertion of equivalent or superior power. In this age-old tidal reality or superior power. In this age-old tidal reality of human action and counteraction the bruises are as purple as they are wherever and whenever they are inflicted with the fervor born of rightness.

Force and violence or the fear of their imminent application have ever been the most significant and often the only weapons of those who wait without. Not to admit to their existence and their potential for climactic positional change is almost as invidious as denying that the dispossessed dwell among us. It may be asking too much of those who hold the reins to insist that they relinquish them at the very first alien tug, but it is not unrealistic to demand that they recognize the pervasive nature of the transfer process.

The summer of '67 will long be remembered for many things, not the least of which were the spontaneous and essentially unrelated ghetto uprisings which punctuated it from week to week. Hopefully, the white world will at least attempt to understand them with the sophistication to which they and their bewildered but surprisingly regenerative participants are so clearly entitled. As political realities, Newark, Detroit and their progeny cannot be intelligently or creatively analyzed by primordial or instictive approaches. In the long pull, history will run whatever courses are open to it, but happenstance need not always control the availability or

Renewal of Respect for Law and Order

cipate in riots? Dr. McMurry committing other crimes is in cracy. No amount of federal or police, according to news reports points out that most range in age from 15 to 25; a high proortion of them are not indi-mous to the areas in which the riots occur; and far from all of them are "deprived."

The main thrust of the article that undisciplined young men and women, and warped, per-verted, psychopathic, crimin-ally-inclined individuals are largely responsible for the riots.
They are incited by Civil Rights and Black Power extremists who have come to power in the valuevacuum and permissivene present-day society.

Riots are staged largely by persons who have no respect for law and order, and who possess no sense of social or moral responsibility. Rioters and those who incite to riot admit themselves that this is so when they their target. Their aim is to lestroy, not to achieve construc-tive action. What the nation tive action. ssed last summr had little or nothing to do with Civil Rights, er se, or with progress for the Negro community.

Dr. McMurray says, and I am sure that he is right, that the majority of the Negro population is strongly opposed to the savagery and disruptive violence sistent with their standards of I do not believe for coment that the revolution for a who have divided and fragmented the civil rights move-ment represent the majority of Negro Americans. Nor do I

believe that the power of these new "leaders" arise from the facts of urban deprivation. These men, in my judgment, are more the product of a time than they of an environment. is my further opinion that

the very fact that so many riots --and there were disorders of one er last sum sort or an ore than 100 American cities --gan with the arrest of persons

itself indicative of the disrespect for law and order that makes it possible for riots to flourish. The arrests triggered mobs into action in support of those being

I am not among those who be-lieve that immunity from riots can be purchased by more and more federal spending. This is a favorite theme of many who advocate massive new go ment spending programs in the cities. Clearing slums, upgrading schools, re-training workers, providing vast emergency em ployment programs -- the argument runs -- are the best preventive measures that can be taken against future uprisings, I do not believe it. After all, billions have been spent in the last few years on urban programs already, and all the vast amounts poured into Detroit did not save it from deall

Obviously, American cities med many improvements, and, need many improvements, and, obviously, the Federal Govern-ment has a responsibility. Where they can substantively help to improve living conditions and opportunities for employment, measures to that end should be dered. But not on the prethat such things will We should not try to do the right things for the wrong reasons, I do not believe that government uld ever allow itself to be blackmailed into taking any action by those who preach violence, sedition, and anarchy -- unless ainst the troublemakers

Yet, that is just what is being ded. The very demagogues who have incited the riots are demanding that the Federal Government undertake all sorts of new and questionable and incalculably expensive programs under the threat that if it does not, they and their followers will burn the country down. This is mob rule, the antithesis of demo-

any other governmental money should be used to appease them. They cannot be appeased.
The first and most important

thing that government must do to deal with the riots is to vigor-ously enforce the law. Rioters vicious lawbreakers and they ald be dealt with as such. We do not just need urban renewaldly need a renewal of ct for law and order.

Most observers agree that prompt action by the police could probably have averted the disaster in Detroit. But Detroit

after the riot, had to join a rifle club and pay \$5 dues before they could purchase the rifles they needed to protect the city. More than 400 reportedly did so, buying \$20 used army carbines. Yet they were not permitted to use their weapons until hours after the rioting started.

ed to strengthen their anti-riot forces and the training of these units. I believe that federal action is called for as well. I am a co-sponser of an anti-riot bill in the Senate that would make it a federal

to incite or participate in a riot that impairs interstate or foreign commerce, or to interfere with a firearm or law enforcement officer forming his official duties incident to or during a riot, I do not say this would be a cureall, but I think such a federal is urgently needed.

Drastic revisions are also needed in our welfare system. Personal incentive to rise out of poverty must be restored to those

Schools must be upgraded. The emphasis must be upon education; not upon forced integration. The emphasis needs to be on effective training of young people to make them economically independent and socially responsible rather than on providing an artificial racial mix in the classroom.

Moreover, the problem of illegitimacy must be squarely faced. Children who grow up without normal family or parental control will be easy recruits for future riots.

Some way must be found to deal with the irresponsible demagogues who abuse freedom of speech and assembly, who pervert liberty into license, and who advocate lawless assaults upon the very society that protects

If the investigations that are now under way show that any substantial amount of outside or professional agitation was in-volved in the riots, it may be easier to bring about stronger law enforcement and the other actions I have suggested here. If it is found, on the other hand, that the riots were only local then it may be harder to a rouse enough public interest to compel the actions that should be taken. But, in either event, the need for action to maintain and preserve law and order is obvious, if the Republic is to endure.



One Day The Nation Will Rise Up

conservative regimes. This acceptance of Negro equality quickly vanished, however, after the Populist defeat at the polls in 1892. Mississippi had already effectively disfranchised the Negro in 1890. Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia restricted suffrage in 1892 and within a decade. in 1892 and within a decad similar, legislation had been er acted throughout the South. Ironically, by 1900 the Negro found his former Populist allies among the ranks of his dead-liest enemies, Tom Watson of Georgia serving as an outstanding

The Negro, unable to work out stiny in the South, began his migration to the North. The movement had been seen as early as 1878 when several thousands Lower Mississippi Valley for the Midwest, many of them going to Kansas. The flood tide burst upon the North in 1916 as Negroes flocked to the manufacturing regions where jobs were suddenly available as a result of the simultaneous curtailment of European im-migration and the expansion of "war industries,"

If the Negro left the convict labor, the intimidation, the lynchings of the South (and there were many hundreds of these etween 1880 and the 1930's), North he found discrimination, prejudice, seg-regated residential districts and a reluctance by both management and the unions to allow employment of skilled Negro labor. Nevertheless, in the early 20th century, the Negro American's position was in ing, if only very gradually, and the founding of such organizations as the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909 and the National Urban League in 1910 offered hope and positive action to the betterment of constanding characteristics of the Negro American in the 20th century, led, among other plac to Harlem in New York, The in the twenties the intelligen er places, There and talent which the race had been building up since eman-cipation burst forth in art, litblues of New Orleans, Chicago and St. Louis, was re-interpreted in the new jazz and blues of Harlem. Countee Cullen, Langston Highes, Weldon John-son, and Paul Robeson were among the Negroes who gained national reputations in the arts and letters. For the Negro Amerthe arts were a driving wedge toward equality.

The economic collapse of 1929 and the Great Depression of the 1930's wrought a great change in life of the Negro, as it did for all Americans. There was social unrest and social leg-islation. The Harlem Renaissance faded away. Negroes, used to a lower standard of living than white Americans, didn't feel the shock of change quite so much, but for them race riots were doled out along with bread. The migration out of the rural South increased again, the unions, such as the UMW, ILGWU, and the CIO began to accept Negro members, Symof the Negroes' new in labor was the Pullman Company's recognition of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car

The Second World War brought the draft, and large numbers of service of their nation as they done in World War I, an were to do again in Korea and Vietnam, But Negroes found it felt was President Roosevelt's use of the war emergency to delay further integration, even within the Armed Forces. outstanding Negro leadership in the drive for equality. Through numerous and varied activities, beginning with the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala. in 1955, and continuing principally in the South, but through nation, King appeared as a later-day Messiah leading his people out of their bondage! King, too, he verbalized to all Americans Memorial at the massive Civil Rights March of 1963. It was a dream "that one day the nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.'

Though King and his organization tended somewhat eclipse other older individuals and groups, they still remained active: A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins. Along with King came other new men and or-ganizations as the young Negro volved in the struggle: James Farmer of the Congress of Racial Equality, and Bayard Rustin of the March on Washington. In the last increasing years. emphasis on youth has coincided a seeming loss of direction of the movement by the moderates to more radical leadership, SNCC, in particular, has decidedly abar non-violent tone. doned its Radicals led by Stokely Car-michael and H. Rap Brown appear to hold an increasing fas-cination for young Negro Amer-Late last spring the U.S. Su-

preme Court invalidated as unconstitutional the antimiscegenation laws of the State of Virginia.

I view this invalidation as perhaps the most important court decision ever, made with regard with regard to the race situation in America, for it strikes at the heart of the matter. It is a decision for the spiritual equality of all men and women. If a man and a woman

personal, the most impo themselves choose, suddenly those questions of educational, economic, and political oppor-tunity which have received far more of our attention must indeed seem only peripheral. Admittedly the ruling will probably affect a comparatively small number of individuals in any direct manner. Symbolically, however, its significance is

I come now again to the thought of a dream, the American dream of liberty and self determination for all men based on the value of the individual, recognizing the spiritual equality of all men.

There is yet the hope that the dream remains for us all. I think that this is so. I hope that it is so. It has been said every age is a dream that is dying. . . or one that is coming to birth." It is for us now to

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'Keep It Cool, Baby'

employment in a story telling about a new manpower retraining program. He finds out a little about poor Negro education when he sees a television film about the Teacher Corps in

So with all this progress being made, what's all the fuss about? I pay taxes, the attitude goes, apy for all this and then I'm liable to get my head busted by a bunch of Negro toughs.

The difference is that the white man is knowledgeable about the progress being made while the Negro remains painfully aware of everything that is not being done.

Advocacy of riotous action and disorder is a crime against society and must be regarded as criminal.

BUT, -- Why blink the fact? whole platoon of agitators could work in a middle-class suburb for a month without raising a sin gle war whoop. You can't make a comfortable citizenry feel aggrieved and any fever control expert will tell you that it is far more effective to attack the swamp than to attack the mos

So our efforts must have twin horns. Yes, we must preserve order. We must have efficient, organization for riot control. Every citizen must have confidence in the ability of his govern-

But we must also attack the swamp with new vigor. . . and, perhaps above all, new sincerity. There are a number of established ways to do this and I will not enumerate all of them here.

But I have the feeling that must put new emphasis on the creation of jobs. The hopelessunemployment strange things. Joblessness peres the walls of the mind and sets thoughts seeping into strange

provide the job than the police-

W.P.A.
I think that government must furnish the bottom rung of the employment ladder so that there will be no drop-off into nothing en all the private sector jobs are filled.

Unavailability of rowrk should not be the excuse for unemploy-And everyone who wants k, should work.

There will be cries about ex-pensiveness. Well, that single Detroit riot cost \$146 million in

damage alone. same \$146 million, if spent in wages, might have resulted in a newer and shinler city instead of a

No, according to my bookkeeping, we have the chance to make a sound investment.

And now, in partial accordance with my original agreement, I will speak about education. It happens to be, in my book the sec-ond most pressing problem.

The ghettos should not only

have new and renovated schools, but schools that also serve as community centers, open perhaps 24 hours a day -- to suggest something "way out" -- providbesides education, recreation, counseling and may be just a pleasant place to sit arond and talk.

They should be staffed with the dedicated and best-paid teachers we have

These, I think, are among our best hopes. Our society is paying bills of anguish, need and discrimination that have collected untended for three hundred years.

There are hundreds of intelligent and dedicated people work ing in the ghettos with the words "Keep it cool, baby." And it is my earnest prayer that the advice

But radical action is often met with radical action. And there are those in what has come to be known as the "Power Structure" who talk in terms of slogans "Don't reward the rioters with new gains," "put machine guns on the corners" or "just get the ringleaders and everything will be all right."

Well, let's try to write a script that will win the approval of those who write the history books

10 or 20 years from now.

It is my notion that those of us who get the most favorable reviews will be those who never lose sight of the basics and who never respond in anger.

those historians to speak to us now, they would have the same advice for everyope: "Keep it



ditions of Negroes in education employment, housing and general

The post war years did not begin well for the Negro. In 1919 race riots of the greatest violence since Reconstruction days flared in Chicago, Knox-ville, Longview, Omaha, and Washington, The Ku Klux Klan became a powerful national or-ganization, and anti-lynching ganization, and anti-lynching bills failed to pass Congress in 1919 and 1921. Labor relations were not helped by company ers as strikebreakers: the unions ained unfriendly to potential Negro members.

But in the glittering world of the 1920's there was also the Harlem Renaissance. The movement to the North and to



Tenements' by Myra Hers

Truman Administration was active and specific in its support of Negro rights. The President's Committee on Civil A similar committee to up in 1948, and an executive order against discrimination in government employment was issued. It was during these years that the NAACP was laying its legal foundation for court cases with regard to discrimination in education. In 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court in "Brown v. Board of Education" reversed precedent which it had set in 1895, by disallowing segregated schools as inherently unequal,

In the 1950's, the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and his Southern Christian Leader-

And this is why the stituation is critical today: There are no quick, easy solutions for a situa-tion that demands a solution immediately.

If you accept that, you must also accept the fact that turmoil, agitation, despair and conflict are going to be with us for a

Now, what is the quickest way to resolve the problem? Let's take a look at the factors we must

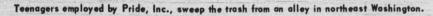
ot tolerate lawles Wecam Above all, the people's confidence in their government's ability to keep order must remain strong if we are not to dissolve into the law of the vigi-

BUT, harsh military or police

A paycheck is a demonstration of manhood. So is shooting a po-liceman. All of us would rather

massive public works program that, aggressively and intelli-gently managed, need not become







Rufus "Catfish" Mayfield Photos by Becken

Pride Inc: 'Get a Good Feelin

by James Kidney

THEODORE HICKERSON stood at the corner of two nameless streets in the slum section of Northwest Washington, D.C., just seven blocks north of the U.S. Capitol, and pointed to the ground,

Man, why don't the city fix ses like this," he said, indicating that the gravel beneath our feet was once sidewalk.

As we walked on, he pointed to other areas in need of repair, T've lived here 19 years and that gate has always been brok-

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en. See those spikes?" He pointed to a rusted spar jutting from a concrete front step. "A kid could kill himself on that but the land-

lord just won't fix it."

The list went on. "Look at the garbage in this alley. Talk about rat control!

Hickerson is a division leader for a two-month-old Washington group called Pride, Inc. Pride, Inc. was first established for the month of August with a \$300,000 grant from the Department of Labor. The organization employed 1100 Negro youths, aged 14 to 20, cleaning the numerous slums of Washington for \$56 to \$100 a week. Because the grant followed on the heels of the July riots in Newark and of the July riots in Newark and Detroit, many people (and some notable national publications) considered it only as a program to keep Washington "cool," Whatever its purpose, the De-partment of Labor thought well of it and has granted Pride,

Inc. an additional \$2 million to continue its work through next

What may ultimately be the most important aspect of the program is that it was initiated and is still controlled by Washington Negroes. It's chairman of the board is 20-year-old Ru-fus (Catfish) Mayfield, He was elected by an all-Negro board. Mayfield and Marion Barry, former head of the Washington chap ter of SNCC (Student Non-Vio lent Coordinating Committee) presented a budget to Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz of Labor w, willard wirtz earlier in the summer, and as a result of their efforts, the pro-ject was given the needed grant. The only control exerted over the group is that Department of Labor auditors go over the books

o make sure that the money is

being spent as budgeted.

Talking to Catfish Mayfield in his windowless office located in a donated building, one was almost overcome with the en-

thusiasm of the organization.

"Cool man," said Mayfield, clad in the green Army fatigues which is the uniform of Pride, Inc., "We're givin' these kids se of real pride in cleanin' up these streets around here, We're cleanin' up the neigh-horhoods and puttin' a little money in our pockets as well so's we can buy the things we

want.
"We're not trainin' kids here to be good street cleaners or good rat chasers, we're just showin' em how to be human

*And we run this organization and it's ours. We're responsible for it and we're doin' a good

*Just last week the U.S. Employment Service came by askin' us to find them 400 people for the jobs they got. They had to ask us and they're in the business of recruitin' for jobs! We got more kids than we can afford to take on who want jobs.
That's cause we know the neighborhoods and know the kids and know where to find them,

Now tell me the black man don't

"And you know somethin' else good about this project? All the money's goin' right where it's supposed to go-to the people who need it. In other govern-ment programs a lot of money

don't ever even get to 'em."
A tour of the working areas
of Pride, Inc. revealed that Mayfield and his 1100 workers are indeed doing a good job. The streets where Pride workers had been were clean. Alleys had cov-ered garbage cans in contrast to the rat infested heaps found ere around the city. Vacant lots wore the neat furrows

can loss wore the neat furrows of a recent raking job. But more important than the cleanliness was the attitude of the youthful workers themselves. "I feel real pride in myself and pride in my community and in D.C. helpin' out around here," said one boy pausing in his work

to talk to reporters.
"Sure this is a good thing," said another, "If I weren't doin' this I'd just be settin' on the stoop doin' nothin' or maybe lying somewhere with a bullet in

Similar sentiments were expressed by the other workers. All were happy with the program and most said that they would

Hickerson, our guide, explained some of the difficulties the boys had run into during August, the first month of operation. The major one was lack of aid from the adult community in keeping areas clean. *We ask them to just throw their garbage in covered cans," he said, "but most of them don't bother and in a week

it looks like we never even came."
Hickerson could not explain the
reasons for this indifference. He pointed down one block and we saw flower boxes, their con-tents fresh in the humid summer day, and not a trace of litter could be found. The other block of the same street was a mess which Pride, Inc. was beginning to clean up a second time, "I just don't know why the people in that block can keep things neat and even improve their neighborhood while we can't get those down the street to cooperate

Throughout the tour Hickerson explained the pride in Pride, "You know, the black man wants to have the same nice things as anybody else. These boys want to get a nice pair of pants or some shoes for school so they can look good, Before, they ofte

not have spent the summer as profitably without it.

Hickerson, our guide, explained don't got to do that. They can get the things and know they earned 'em. One of these boys can get a good feelin' just by goin' home and sayin', 'Here's my pay check,' It makes him feel good to know that he can help

> Over half the kids in Pride took out savings accounts after their first payday.

No one can say whether Pride, Inc. is the reason Washington D.C. had no riots in 1967, After all, 1100 youths is a small percentage of Washington Negros. But in almost every way, that is today an irrelevant question. Pride is a success not because it might have prevented riots but it might have prevented riots but because it has given 1100 kids a feeling of their own worth which can be sensed by anyone around them. It has given them a sense of contributing to something valuable. It is not, as Mayfield said, an important program because it is cleaning the streets and killing the rats but because it is giving the participants an idea of what it means to be a human being. And isn't this, after all, the goal everyone is trying to reach?

Cramer--from p.4

'In America, the Law Is King'

tops, just as inaccessible to strangers as hidden jungle trail...
...to ignore the possibility of future guerrilla operations in thickly populated areas and to fail to provide adequate training and preparation to --- counter-act it would seem to be almost as shortsighted as Hitler's dismissal of the guerrilla problem in Russia with the guerrilla problem in Russia with the order to 'liquidate them ruthlessly in combat or while trying to escape." According to Lawrence of Arabia, a great practitioner of guerrilla warfare, 2 per cent of the population is sufficient to organize a revolution. A similar figure has been used to describe the percentage of actively involved in the riots

Another practitioner of guerrilla war-fare is Cuba's Che Guevara whose hand-book in guerrilla tactics has become a blueprint for subversion throughout Latin America. According to U.S. News & World Report, one Robert Williams, an American citizen who fled the United States some years ago to evade prosecution on kid-napping charges, has been sending to the United States thousands of leaflets, following Che Guevara's handbook in gue-rilla tactics, give detailed instructions for the manufacture of homemade weafor the manufacture of homemade wea-pons, how to clog sewer lines and highpons, now to burn public facilities, and how to smash windows without getting caught. These pamphlets are distributed in the United States through RAM.

At the present time, the investigatory power of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is limited to determining if any existing federal laws are being violated. Because there is no Federal law out-lawing interstate travel or the use of interstate facilities to incite a riot, the Justice Department has consistently maintained that the FBI has no existing authority to investigate the riots that are in-

flaming many of America's cities. I emphasize this admission of federal abstention in answer to those who claim that the outside agitator is a "myth" partially because no investigative federal authority has so found. In fact, there is no solid evidence that riots have ever been subject of needed Federal investigation. Local communities and the states cuffed when interstate facilities or travel are used to foment or

The House-approved anti-riot bill, in addition to outlawing interstate travel to incite a riot, and setting the proper national tone of condemming riots as a means to any end, implicitly grants to the FBI

ne authority to investigate these riots. It is time the Feferal Government, which has no hesitation in fighting in the les of Vietnam, protect rights being tram-pled upon in the racial war's being fought on the asphalt jungles here in the United States. Unless the Government accepts this challenge, I am afraid America must expect many more summers of violence and bloodshed.

Congress acted swiftly to enact anti-racketeering and anti-bombing statutes in recent years (although state statutes ex-isted) because interstate facilities are used and the nation's interest so dictated same criteria, applied to these riots, ate the need for enactment of the antiriot bill now.